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CSSR CEMA REPRESENTATIVE ON RECENT SESSION

LD220907 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR permanent representative to CEMA and federal deputy premier, by correspondent Stefan Simak following the conclusion of the 111th session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow on 21 September; time and place not given -- recorded; questions and answers in Slovak]

[Text] [Simak] The Executive Committee convened prior to the CEMA autumn session, which will specify some conclusions of the Moscow summit economic meeting. Comrade Vice Premier, which questions were given the most attention in the preparations?

[Rohlicek] The CEMA session will be held at the end of October and will be held on territory of the Cuban Republic, in Havana, for the first time. In connection with the preparations, the Executive Committee discussed in particular matters concerning planning. We discussed the draft of long-term comprehensive provisions aimed at securing sufficient power, fuel, and raw material to meet the needs of the CEMA members, and the economic use of these resources until 1990 and beyond.

As is known, it is ever more challenging to secure fuel and power resources. Therefore, our states must increase their conservation and cut consumption of power and raw materials. This applies above all to production. At the same time we want to join forces in extracting and primary processing. The CSSR is interested in 90 percent of the proposed long-term comprehensive measures in this sphere. It must be emphasized that they all express in concrete terms the strategic line contained in the decision of the economic summit meeting this June.

[Simak] Our countries have been taking an active part in the solution of raw material problems within the CEMA framework. Which of the many integrated actions are of particular interest to us?

[Rohlicek] We expect that after 1985 we shall take part, along with the other countries, in the construction of a gas pipeline which will lead from the Yamal peninsula, beyond the Arctic Circle, to the western border of the USSR. We are also planning joint construction of new nuclear power stations and thermal power plants. Also noteworthy are the proposals concerning the building of an aluminium production plant in the USSR, the use of bauxite and rare ores in Vietnam and nonferrous metals in Cuba, the processing of iron ore in Krivo Rog, the use of compressed gas for the running of engines, the mining and processing of magnesite in the CSSR, and a number of other actions. Before the construction of these capacities begins, we will have to solve jointly a number of organizational, financial, economic, and social issues. Naturally, these issues were also worked on at the 111th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

[Simak] The Executive Committee also assessed the efficiency of CEMA since its 37th session. Comrade Vice Premier, how do you assess the results of economic development of our community achieved in the past period?

[Rohlicek] The results, the numercial results, achieved by CEMA show that the economic potential of our member-countries has been successfully increasing in spite of the continuous discriminatory aporoach of the advanced capitalist countries toward us, something which definitely has a negative effect on the development of trade between us and those who take these discriminatory measures.

The national income of the CEMA countries increased by 3.8 percent this year compared with 1982. Industrial and agricultural production has increased and we have considerably broadened mutual trade. The overall foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries increased by over 8 percent during this period, 25 percent more than at the beginning of this 5-year plan. By comparison, the world foreign trade turnover, in current prices, increased by only 1 percent last year and a 3.4 percent drop was even recorded in the EEC. The positive development of the economy of the CEMA countries is continuing this year as well. Their mutual trade in the first 6 months increased by approximately 12 percent compared with last year. At the same time we did not see further improvement in the living standards of the working people in the majority of the countries of our community.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON PROBLEM OF IMPORT DEPENDENCE

LD211813 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] We have already reported that the CEMA Executive Committee session ended today with the signing of a protocol. According to the director of the International CEMA Research Institute, problems are caused within the community by the fact that industry in several member-countries is still excessively dependent on imports. (Yuriy Shilyayev) went on to say in an interview that in the USSR, for example, the cost of extracting raw materials and fuels is increasing at such a fast rate that they can only be checked by the transformation of the technical basis and by a harmonized framework policy.

The Soviet specialist added that in the economic development of CEMA countries the role of external trade relations must not be overvalued, because otherwise individual countries' efforts toward intensive development could weaken.

BRIEFS

CEMA ANTICORROSION CONFERENCE -- The 1984 KOREKO Conference of the CEMA countries, devoted to the protection of metals against corrosion in the interest of environmental protection ended in Brno on 13 September. The conference was attended by some 100 experts from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR. The conference determined the further direction of the socialist countries' cooperation ensuring the national economic and ecological objectives set by the top CEMA agencies. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 84 p 2 AU]

INTERMETAL MEMBER-COUNTRIES' CONFERENCE -- A conference of iron metallurgy production specialization experts of the Intermetal member-countries: Bulgaria, the CSSR, the PPR, Hungary, the GDR, and the USSR, opened in Dunaujvaros on Tuesday, 18 September. Following the opening plenary session, the participants will hold bilateral talks concrete issues of product exchange, cooperation, and specialization. The conference ends on Friday, 21 September, with a plenary session and the signing of protocols. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 84 p 4 AU]

HOXHA GREETING SENT TO PARTISAN VETERANS

AU231241 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 23 (ATA) -- Today the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, sent a message to the former partisans and cadres of the 23rd Shock Brigade on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of this militant formation.

The day of the formation of the 23rd brigade on September 21, 1944, the greetings says among the other things, marks the beginning of the militant road of this new formation, which in the heat of the great national liberation war was added to the number of the other glorious partisan brigades. You, comrade, former partisans, commissars and commanders, who came in (?all manner) and formed the brigade and who were tempered in many fightings waged before against the occupiers and traitors to the country, carried out with success and lofty consciousness of the love for the homeland all the tasks charged by the general command of our national liberation army.

Your militant spirit, your spirit of the ardent love for the homeland, your great hatred for the enemy, your boundless love for the people you emerged from and your firm confidence in our glorious party that led you, made you invincible and triumphant in the battles against the enemy.

The history of the 23rd Shock Brigade and its struggles, the greeting says further on, just as the history and the struggles of all our heroic national liberation army, are a source of inspiration for our people who build and defend the victories of socialism, under the wise leadership of the party. The memory of the valiant partisans of the brigade who laid down their lives in the flower of their youth for the happy days our entire people enjoy today is preserved and will be preserved in your minds and hearts and in those of the party and people.

With closed ranks more than ever round the party and under its leadership, our valiant, industrious and freedom loving people will celebrate soon with a legitimate pride the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. 40 years of persistent work and struggle against difficulties and the internal and external enemies made Socialist Albania a country with developed economy, with an advanced education, culture and science, with numerous friends and wellwishers far and wide the world, with a powerful and unbreakable defence, with clear and sure perspectives for the future, the greeting concludes.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985 SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU231237 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1985 was signed on 21 September in Prague between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the CSSR. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and on the Czechoslovak side by Jan Stracar. During its stay in Prague, our delegation was received by Bohumil Urban. The meeting was also attended by Agim Kasa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the CSSR. Our country will export to Czechoslovakia iron ore, tobacco, cigarettes, vegetables, fresh fruits, clothes, preserves, and so forth. It will import machinery, equipment, vehicles, tires, chemical products, and so forth.

SECURITY ALLEGEDLY INCREASED FOLLOWING BOMBINGS

DW210955 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Sofia, 20 September (AFP) -- It has been learned in the Bulgarian capital that following a series of mysterious bombing attacks in several Bulgarian towns, the protection of public buildings in Sofia has been strengthened. According to reports, these attacks occurred prior to the 9 September festivities marking the 40th Bulgarian revolution. Even though Bulgarian newspapers and authorities remained silent about these events, journalists have learned some details from a credible source.

According to this information, a bomb exploded at the airport of the Black Sea summer resort of Varna on 30 August this year. According to eyewitness reports, several ambulances rushed to the airport on emergency missions. The attack reportedly cost several lives. An hour later on the same day, the Plovdiv railroad station was the target of an attack. In this connection, observers draw attention to the fact that on that day the party-state chief Zhivkov, whose trips are kept secret, traveled from Varna to Plovdiv. According to other witnesses minor attacks reportedly were made in Burgas on the Black Sea, in Sumen, in Ruse on the Danube, and in Turgovishte in northern Bulgaria. Observers were able to determine that during the night of 30-31 August, security forces set up road blocks along the highway from Plovdiv to Sofia. Since then an increasing number of roadblocks has been set up at dusk along major Bulgarian highways.

Since the beginning of the month, parking is prohibited in front of the train station and at Sofia airport, which are under increased surveillance by the militia. The Palace of Culture, the headquarters of the broadcasting institution, and various other public buildings in the capital are likewise being guarded by armed soldiers.

Observers in Sofia are particularly curious as to who might have engineered these attempts. No one has claimed responsibility. Some observers assume that it might be members of the Turkish minority, which is kept out of responsible positions.

The timing of the attempts, the precision of the actions, and the selection of the day point to the conclusion that the attempts were of a political nature. For this reason, the possibility that Bulgarians might have been involved who wanted to express their disgust to the socialist regime on the eve of the 40th revolution anniversary festivities is not ruled out. According to diplomats in Sofia, however, party-state chief Zhivkov enjoys a certain popularity.

The attacks came 2 months after the execution of a Bulgarian who had been found guilty of mailing a package with explosives at the Gorna Oriahoviste post office northern Bulgaria, thus being responshle for the death of three people. The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry admits that runors about the attempts are circulating.

BTA CITED ON PLOVDIV 30 AUGUST BOMBING ATTACK

AU211920 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] There are bad rumors. A few days before the festive 9 September celebrations in Bulgaria bomb attacks were allegedly carried out in several towns. A bomb explosion in Plovdiv on 30 August resulting in several casualties has been officially confirmed in the meantime. The BTA news agency explained the incident as the work of criminals and resolutely denied that the action could have been politically motivated. At the time of the explosion Zhivkov -- and this is another rumor -- was allegedly traveling by train from Varna to Plovdiv.

Plovdiv Bombing Confirmed

DW241133 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22/23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- For the first time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has confirmed that a bombing attack was made against the railroad station in Plovdiv, Bulgaria's biggest city.

On behalf of the official Bulgarian news agency BTA, Alfred Krispin conceded in a telex message to the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) that an explosion had occurred at the station on 30 August this year. He said what was involved was an "incident of usual criminal character." Several people were injured. Krispin told AP that under no circumstances could one speak of a politically motivated action.

Krispin reacted to reports according to which the bombing attack had occurred on the day Bulgarian party-state chief Todor Zhivkov was expected to arrive at Plovdiv by train. He denied that other bomb explosions occurred in the same period. According to the BTA statement, the pertinent authorities have reaffirmed that no such incidents had been recorded in the country. According to information supplied by a Western diplomat and by Sofia sources, other bombing attacks are being talked about in the Bulgarian capital -- attacks that reportedly occurred at about the same time in Varna, Ruse, Burgas, and Turgovishte.

KULIKOV ATTENDS ARMY ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

Dzhurov Welcomes Kulikov

AU211431 Sofia BTA in German 1416 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, arrived in Sofia today at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at the head of a Soviet military delegation. Marshall Kulikov will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Viktor Kulikov and Dobri Dzhurov inspected an honorary detachment which presented arms upon the arrival of the highranking Soviet guest.

Among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army accredited in Bulgaria, as well as generals and officers of the People's Army and military attaches from socialist countries' embassies in Sofia.

Welcoming Committee Listed

AU211830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, arrived in Sofia today in order to attend the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social [Sotsyalna] and National Security Department; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; and the Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Kulikov-Dzhurov

AU211826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In Sofia today Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, received the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov. The meeting was held in an exceptionally cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The members of the Soviet delegation laid wreaths of respect and gratitude at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, the Soviet Army Monument, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation.

Kulikov Meets Defense Officials

AU221615 Sofia BTA in English 1558 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA) -- Today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, U.S.S.R. senior deputy defence minister, and the U.S.S.R. official military delegation he leads on a visit to Bulgaria in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian National Army, had a friendly meeting with the senior officers of the Ministry of National Defence.

The representatives of the Soviet Army visited outfits of the Sofia garrison. The meetings and the talks were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, in the spirit of brotherhood and mutual understanding.

Festive Tatoo Marks Anniversary

AU221735 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1700 GMT on 22 September carries a 28-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September square of a festive military tatoo dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. The announcer identifies "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and the members of the Soviet military delegation led by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense," as attending the tatoo, along with other officials. Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshev, commander of the Sofia garrison, greets the troops lined up in the square and the units of Komsomol and Pioneer members.

A festive roll-call begins at 1705 GMT. Names of fallen heroes are read out by an announcer. Colonel Angel Gerasimov, "commander of the festive tatoo," receives the reports of the units lined up in the square. At 1717 GMT Colonel Gerasimov reports to Army General Dobri Dzhurov. A festive march of the units participating in the tatoo then begins. At the end of the march the citizens in the square are requested to kneel and pay tribute to the memory of the fallen heores. Wreaths are laid at the Dimitrov Mausoleum.

At 1726 GMT the military band plays the Bulgarian national anthem. The live relay ends at 1728 GMT with no speeches having been given.

Zhivkov Presents Award

AU231527 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, presented the Order of Georgi Dimitrov to Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, U.S.S.R senior deputy minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The order is conferred upon Marshal Viktor Kulikov for his remarkable services to the development of the Bulgarian National Army and to the enhancement of its combat efficiency, for his personal contribution to the consolidation of the brotherhood in arms and the friendly cooperation between the peoples and the Armies of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Army.

Bulgaria's first party leader and head of state warmly congratulated the Soviet general, who has spared no effort for many years now for the evolvement and consolidation of the defense capability of the U.S.S.R. and of the socialist community countries. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised that the thermonuclear threat impending over mankind through the fault of the imperialist circles makes it imperative for us to be vigilant and unified, to consolidate the combat efficiency of our allied armed forces for the defence of socialism and world peace. He pointed out that the Bulgarian National Army will persist as a loyal ally to its brothers in arms. Mr Todor Zhivkov reiterated Bulgaria's full support for the constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at detente and security, at durable peace in Europe and the world over.

Marshal Kulikov expressed his most cordial gratitude to the CC of the BCP and to the State Council of Bulgaria for the high distinction which is a recognition for the Leninist policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state and for the role of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces. He gave assurance that the fraternal armies will work for the enhancement of their combat efficiency and will stand loyal guard of the peaceful creative labour of the peoples in the socialist countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Marshal Viktor Kulikov had a friendly talk which was held in an exceedingly cordial, comradely atmosphere. Taking part in the meeting was Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

Dzhurov, Kulikov in Pleven

AU240930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The new campus of the Khristo Botev School for Reserve Officers was opened on 24 September. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, Stefan Ninov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and party veterans. A Soviet military delegation was led by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov reviewed the parade of the cadets and cordially greeted them. Comrades Viktor Kulikov and Dobri Dzhurov opened the new campus and unveiled an impressive monument of Khristo Botev.

ATTEMPT TO RETURN ANTONOV TO PRISON CRITICIZED

AU212020 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 21 (BTA) -- Two headlines in today's Italian press freshly aroused deep concern over the fate of the innocent Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov arrested nearly two years ago for the unverified and unverifiable charge of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The heading in IL MESSAGGERO reads: "Prosecutor Albano: To Return Antonov to Prison", and in GIORNALE D'ITALIA - "Demanded Repeal of Antonov's House Arrest."

The information under these captions is dry and stereotyped. According to it "the representative of the prosecution Albano has taken a new initiative intending the reversal of the decision of the investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella permitting house arrest for Antonov in June." Some time ago Albano lodged a complaint at the Court of Cassation. These days the court is to issue a decision in connection with the complaint.

Two times already in the Italian file of the clean-record Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov there was written the resolution "placed under house arrest for grave deterioration of health" bearing the signature of the investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

So it was on December 21 last year, when the alarming and unequivocal conclusions of seven outstanding representatives of different medical schools ultimately succeeded to make the investigating authorities remove the slandered young Balkan Airlines official from Rome's Rebibbia Prison. But in less than three months the Deputy Prosecutor General Albano managed "to explode" the professors of medicine, to jump over two court instances and return the ailing Antonov to the prisoner's bed in the single cell.

And so it was on June 18 this year, when the new decision of Judge Martella was announced for another replacement of the prison conditions by house arrest, imposed by the competent opinion of the official medical report.

Albano is the opponent to this decision again, but his new "motivation" is not known yet. It should be reminded that in the first case he stressed "fears" that Antonov might hide from the Italian judicial authorities. His obvious aim was to question the guarantees given and strictly observed by the Bulgarian state. The dwelling-place at Via Pola where Antonov is under house arrest now, was chosen by the Italian authorities themselves and, as the press emphasizes, is strictly guarded.

By the way, here is the opinion of the defence counsel Prof. Giuseppe Consolo: "I will be brief. We, the defence, think that the Court of Cassation will overrule the complai t of Prosecutor Albano."

VASILEV ON U.S. NEED TO REVIEW LEBANESE POLICY

AU211444 Sofia BTA in English 1418 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA commentator Vasil Vasilev) -- If repetitio mater studiorum, the United States should already be aware of the need to change its Lebanese policy in order to discontinue the meaningless murders of Americans in Beirut.

All three assaults on the U.S. interests in the Lebanese capital over the last 18 months were carried out after actions or decisions of the United States, aimed directly against the national interests of Lebanon. The blowing up of the embassy in West Beirut happened when the United States was imposing on Lebanon the humiliating treaty with Israel. The blowing up of the Marines' headquarters followed the bombings of the New Jersey. The explosion in Akwar took place after the veto at the UN Security Council.

But it seems that even the victims of yesterday's assault cannot make Washington review its previous policy. If judged by the statement of Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger that "We will not allow any terrorist activities of any kind to interfere with the actions our government might take...", the United States, despite the clear warnings, will go ahead with its former course towards Lebanon.

But after all, this is the United States' own business. The problem is that Washington does not want to understand (or admit) the real reason for the U.S. actions in Lebanon and is intensely seeking another mother for the offspring of its own policies. As from last night threats against sovereign states are contained in the declarations by some experts on the U.S. Middle East course. Appeals are made for "resolute, sound actions" against the authors of the assaults and their instigators, and Syria, Iran and Libya are quoted malevolently.

The refusal to recognize Lebanon's realities, the pursuing of the former aggressive, anti-Lebanese political course and the search for invented enemies can only be to the further detriment of the anyway compromised prestige of the United States in the Middle East, to remove the solution to the Lebanese crisis and undermine the United Nations efforts for the pacification of the region.

KHRISTOV ON EAST-WEST ECONOMIC TIES, FAIR OPENING

AU212021 Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Plovdiv, September 21 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, is pleased at the development of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations. There is good reason for satisfaction: Last year Bulgaria's foreign trade amounted to 23,800,000,000 foreign currency leva, or 9 per cent more than in 1982. In general, the annual rates of increasing the trade have been stable and high for years already, and they correspond to the general positive development of the national economy.

Today Minister Khristov spoke at a press conference here on the 40th International Technical Fair due to open on 24 September. He is convinced that this forum will contribute to activating the economic relations of Bulgaria and the other states, to the consolidation of the international economic cooperation.

In this connection the minister of foreign trade assessed as futureless the attempts by the most reactionary imperialist circles at undermining the foundations of the economic relations between the East and West, at restricting the cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

The fair will really be imposing. This is helped by both the 630 Bulgarian works and enterprises attending it, and the more than 1800 foreign firms of 29 countries exhibiting most uptodate machinery, equipment and process lines.

This business forum will be visited by more than 20 foreign delegations at high governmental level.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU211809 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation headed by Ognyan Doynov which visited the USSR has returned to Bulgaria.

In the Soviet capital the delegation met and held talks with the following deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers: Aleksey Antonov, Nikolay Baybakov, Nikolay Martinov, Yuriy Marchuk, Leonid Smirnov, and Nikolay Talyzin, as well as with ministers of the country's machine-building ministries.

In the spirit of the Moscow CEMA summit and on the basis of the agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko, opportunities for further development and expansion of bilateral cooperation and integration processes in the machine-building sector were discussed.

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

AU211645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade of consumer goods, returned from the Syrian Arab Republic today.

As a result of his talks with Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of supply and internal trade, the first protocol between the two countries on exchange of consumer goods was signed for 1985.

Georgi Karamanev was received by Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. He also held talks with leading officials from various Syrian ministries with whom he discussed a wide range of questions concerning the further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT YOUNG PIONEER CELEBRATION

AU231814 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Forty years ago today the "Septemvriyche" Dimitrov Young Pioneer Organisation was established as a mass, self-governing communist organisation of children in Bulgaria. It has a membership of 1,044,234 children and youths, included in 25,831 Young Pioneer squads and 4,145 Young Pioneer detachments. They are being educated as future builders of the advanced socialist society and of communism, they take part in the country's public, economic and cultural life. The organisation bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov, who initiated its establishment.

Over the 40 years since it was set up over 5 million people have been its members, more than a half of Bulgaria's current population.

This morning in the "Ninth of September" Square in the capital a parade of the red ties inaugurated the Eighth Nationwide Young Pioneer Muster dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the "Septemvriyche" Dimitrov Young Pioneer Organisation and to the jubilee of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

From the viewing stand of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum the Bulgarian party and state leaders led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, greeted the participants in the parade of the red ties and the 1,140 delegates to the nationwide muster. The celebrations ended with a large folk composition which grew into a common jubilation.

In the afternoon the Politburo of the CC of the BCP met with the delegates to the Eighth Nationwide Young Pioneer Muster. On behalf of all Young Pioneers and "Chavdarche's" in Bulgaria, the commander of the national Young Pioneer staff handed a report-pledge to the party of the Bulgarian Communists and to the entire Bulgarian people. The report reads in part: "Every deed of ours will demonstrate our loyalty to the April plenum line of the BCP and our love for socialist Bulgaria. We shall grow up as faithful sons of the working class and of the whole Bulgarian people. We shall study and work, selfless and conscious of our responsibilities, and high quality will be the hallmark of our work everywhere and in everything. We shall work for the strengthening and enhancement of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, of our friendship with the Leninist Pioneers and with the Pioneers from the other socialist countries. Guided by the motto of the "Banner of peace movement": "unity, creativity, beauty", we shall give our Pioneer contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace on the planet, in the name of progress and human perfection".

Ms Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, read a decree of the State Council of Bulgaria on the conferment of the Order of Georgi Dimitrov on the "Septemvriyche" Young Pioneer Organisation for its great contribution to the communist education of the adolescents and in connection with the 40th anniversary of its foundation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, presented the distinction and, on behalf of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP delivered a congratulatory address to all Bulgarian Pioneers on the occasion of the jubilee.

"The children of the world are the natural carriers of friendship among the peoples. The participation in the struggle for peace and social advancement is a matter of sacred duty for the Dimitrov Pioneer, his first test in political maturity, his appeal to all children in the world for peace days of mankind", Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised. He said that the Pioneers' Organisation has been is, and will be called upon to give its active contribution to the shaping and education of all-round individuals, patriots and internationalists, champions of the triumph of the communist ideal. "The Pioneers' Organisation should put still greater efforts in its work for the ideological and moral perfection of the adolescents, for more beauty in the children's world and in the children's relationships", stressed Bulgaria's first party leader and head of state. Mr Todor Zhivkov touched on the beneficial role of the "Banner of peace" movement. He emphasised that the Pioneer's Organisation is the natural milieu for the enhancement of this movement, for the promotion to a new, qualitatively higher level of the Dimitrov Pioneers' friendship with the Leninist Pioneers, with the Pioneers of the other socialist countries and the children of the whole planet. Through the "Banner of peace" movement and assembly the children of Bulgaria come to know their coequals from all continents and they spread the fame and the beauty of Bulgaria. "We have every reason to be proud of this movement, for it has emerged here, in our country, and it is we that are responsible in the greatest measure for its future and flourishing", Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised. The festivities ended with a gala concert of the Pioneers.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT on 23 September in a 45-minute live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Dimitrov Pioneer Organization, identifies the following officials as taking part in the celebration: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov."]

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES, MEETINGS 16-22 SEP

AU221945 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 16 through 22 September, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a ceremony in Kozloduy related to the arrival of the Radetski museumship (1730 GMT 17 September).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, accompanied the Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Flavio Bravo on its visit to Blagoevgrad (1930 GMT 19 September).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, attended a meeting at the Maritsa East II electric power station which dealt with the plant's production (1300 GMT 20 September).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended in Sofia a meeting of the Union of Writers at which the anniversary of LITERATUREN FRONT was marked (1900 GMT 20 September).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union Central Council, attended a meeting in Plovdiv with veterans of the trade union movement (0900 GMT 12 September).

POLISH MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ARRIVES

AU211642 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, Colonel Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs of the PPR, arrived in Sofia yesterday to pay a friendly visit to our country. He was received at Sofia airport by Comrades Dimitur Stoyanov, Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, as well as by deputy ministers. Wladyslaw Naperaj, ambassador of the PPR to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport.

The Polish guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's teacher and leader, and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, paying his respects at the tomb.

Filipov Receives Kiszczak

AU211501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received today Colonel General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Poland's minister of internal affairs. He is paying a working visit to our country. Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the guest on the work in connection with implementing the decisions of the BCP National Conference in Bulgaria.

Comrade Kiszczak informed Comrade Filipov on the work of the PZPR and of the Polish Government. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Bulgaria's minister of internal affairs.

DOYNOV, BOZHINOV RECEIVE HUNGARY'S KAPOLYI

AU211517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, received Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry.

They held a talk on the question of further intensifying the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in the industrial sector. They agreed on working out a large-scale cooperation program in the economic and scientific-technological sector. Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, was also received by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the machine-building industry. The two ministers discussed certain questions concerning the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in the machine-building industry sector.

MSZMP POLITBURO MEMBER HAVASI ARRIVES 23 SEP

AU231944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria on 23 September at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The guest was greeted at Plovdiv airport by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and minister of machine building.

CUBAN MINISTER VALDES WELCOMED BY STOYANOV, PALIN

AU240815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] On 24 September, at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, Ramior Menendez Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, arrived in Bulgaria on a working visit. He was greeted at Sofia airport by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov and by Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee social and national security head.

CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 21 SEP

AU211547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Cuban parliamentary delegation headed by Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of the people's government, departed from our country today.

The delegation visited our country at the invitation of the National Assembly. In the talks with a Bulgarian delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, the guests discussed problems of mutual interest. They also stressed the question of consolidating the role of parliaments in both countries in connection with intensifying Bulgarian-Cuban relations in various fields of economic and cultural life.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Stanko Todorov, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and by other officials.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

AU210929 Sofia BTA in English 0912 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- Visiting Bulgaria was a delegation of the Libyan-Bulgarian Friendship Society, led by Mr Faraj ibin Jalil, president of the friendship societies in Libya. The guests were received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. During the talk emphasis was laid on the fruitful promotion of contacts and cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya. The Libyan delegation also met with Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

The Bulgaro-Libyan and the Libyan-Bulgarian Friendship Societies signed a protocol extending the program for cooperation between the two societies with another two years.

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 SEP

AU221516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A Nigerian delegation led by Michael Adigun, minister of national planning, has arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation will take part in the forthcoming session of the Bulgarian-Nigerian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Michael Adigun is chairman of the Nigerian part of the commission. The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of construction and territorial settlement organization, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission.

HUSAK GREETS CHERNENKO ON 73D BIRTHDAY

LD231802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, sent a congratulations letter to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his 73d birthday. The letter says:

Dear Comrade Chernenko: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, all the Czechoslovak people, and on my own behalf, I send you warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on youth birthday, which you are experiencing in the midst of intensive creative labor for the sake of socialism and communism. In the CSSR you are highly regarded as an outstanding representative of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state, and the international workers' and communist movements, and as a faithful Leninist, convinced patriot, and internationalist. Together with the fraternal Soviet people, we are commemorating your outstanding personal merits in the successful development of the socialist society in the USSR, in the development of its strength and international authority, in the happy and peaceful life of its peoples, and in the honorable implementation of the heritage of the great October. In your highest party and state post, you have been exerting your strength and energy toward developing the immortal heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, to improve the advanced socialist society in the USSR -- the first socialist state in the world.

The followers of peace and progress the world over, the congratulations letter of Comrade Gustav Husak to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko says further, have deep respect and trust for you, as a representative of the state whose consistent peace policy is a firm guarantee of a happy and peaceful future for mankind. The entire world, justly, greatly appreciates your peace initiatives and your untiring effort to free mankind forever from the threat of war. We highly respect the attention, the letter further says, you are paying to deepening all-round cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and the cohesion of all the democratic and progressive forces of the world against the aggressive policy of imperialism. We are well aware, dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich, of your close relationship with the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia. We highly appreciate your exceptional personal contribution toward the development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the peoples of our fraternal countries. We sincerely rejoice, the congtatulations letter says, that the ties of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance are continually deepening. We will do all we can so that they might be strengthened further, so that the unity of our parties and states, based on faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, might be strengthened further.

The congratulations letter of Comrade Gustav Husak to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his 73d birthday states in its conclusion: Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich, please accept for the coming years, warm wishes of good health, personal happiness, and many further successes in your responsible and fruitful activity for the implementation of the program of the CPSU; for the well-being of the Soviet people; and for lasting peace and progress in the world.

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT SYMPOSIUM ON REVANCHISM

AU201321 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 3-day scientific symposium, entitled "The Danger of Tendencies of Militarism and Revanchism in the Political Circles of Several Western Countries," opened yesterday in Prague.

Participating are more than 60 scientists and experts from the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, the USSR, France, Italy, Norway, the FRG, and the representative of the International Peace Institute in Vienna.

The opening of the symposium, organized by the Institute of International Relations in Prague, was attended by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; by Stefan Murin, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, who greeted the symposium in the academy's name.

The opening speech -- delivered by Jan Pudlak, director of the Institute of International Relations -- dealt with the mission and goals of the scientific symposium. He stated that the current revanchist and militarist forces are acting with increasing audacity against the postwar European arrangement; they are casting doubts on the existing borders and are speaking, among other things, about the legal existence of the German empire. In June 1984 the WEU Council lifted the last remaining restriction that banned the FRG from producing strategic aircraft and long-range missiles. All this evokes justified alarm among all those who care for the maintenance of peace and security not only in Europe, but also in the world. In this connection J. Pudlak emphasized the responsibility borne by science for a truthful, clearcut, and comprehensive analysis of all social processes that are taking place in the present situation of deteriorating international relations, and also for a timely and emphatic warning against the growing danger of a war catastrophe. For this reason, the present symposium will make it possible to assess all these problems from the political, military, economic, social, historical, and legal standpoints.

The deliberations of the symposium are divided into three topic areas. In the first, the participants will devote their attention to militarist tendencies in the West's policy as a serious threat to peace; in the second they will exchange experiences on manifestations of revanchist trends in the political circle of Western countries; and in the third, they will deal with the problems of Western Europe and militarism.

The discussion on the first topic on the agenda was opened by Igor Guryev, deputy director of the USSR's Institute of World Economics and International Relations. He pointed out, in particular, the danger for the development of international relations that follows from the coupling of West German revanchism and North American militarism. "The Soviet scientists have no doubts when determining the source of the danger of war conflicts. The source is imperialism and its aggressiveness, which has already twice led mankind into a war in which the whole world suffered, and Europe, in particular. It was precisely American imperialism that helped most to revive German imperialism after World War I and that contributed to the upsurge of Hitlerite fascism," he said inter alia.

He pointed out the present situation of the American and West German reactionary circles, and in this connection also the danger that American nuclear missiles being deployed in Europe, including the FRG, represent for preserving peace. Igor Guryev pointed out the divergent interests of the West German Government and of the West German people; and he expressed appreciation for the attitudes taken by theWest German progressive public, which has taken a resolute stand against the America missiles on its territory.

The Western attempts to revise the Yalta conference and the postwar arrangement of Europe were unambiguously rejected in the statement by Bogumil Rychlowski from the Warsaw Institute of International Relations.

"The existing political and territorial status quo is the basis of European security," he underscored, "because it is based on the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation, equality, security, and mutual respect -- as follows from the Yalta conference's conclusions. True, the reactionary imperialist forces have never become reconciled to the postwar developments in Europe, and are persistently trying to reverse them."

Bogumil Rychlowski termed the U.S. attempts to acquire supremacy over the USSR and to disrupt cooperation between individual socialist states the basic causes of the current international tension. In this connection, he pointed out Western endeavors to tear Poland out of the socialist community and called this an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The arrangement of Europe is the result of historical developments after World War II, and attempts to change it are clearly doomed to fail, he said.

Peter Stania from Austria called revanchism and militarism the greatest danger for peace. At the same time, the reactionary forces are also orienting themselves toward Austria, aiming at making it participate in the feverish armament. Peter Stania also pointed out that pressure on the Austrian public and on its government is exerted primarily by the United States and the FRG. However, like all progressive people, Austria, too, is interested in preserving peace and in peaceful cooperation between states. He informed the participants in the symposium about the mission and activity of the International Peace Institute in Vienna, in which scientists from socialist, as well as nonsocialist states are offered the opportunity to engage in a broad exchange of opinions.

Klaus Engelhardt from the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economy pointed out in particular the new trends set out -- through the fault of the United States and the FRG -- by armament toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties. These new trends are characterized by their long-range and complex nature, primarily aimed at acquiring, above all a military, supremacy over the countries of the socialist community. The amounts that are now being spent in the United States for armament are larger than those spent at the time of aggression in Korea or in Vietnam -- at the time of a direct war conflict. The danger of the consequences of a war catastrophe is, at the same time, growing, together with the utilization of the most modern scientific and technical knowledge. The American endeavors to seize military control over outer space serve as an example of this.

Klaus Engelhardt also recalled that the United States does not hesitate to use force for pushing through its political, economic, and military interests, for instance, in Latin America or in Asia. At the same time, the steadily growing armament costs in the NATO countries are felt most by the working people -- whereas the arms monopolies are piling up their profits.

"Security in Europe and in the world cannot be won against the socialist states -- it can only be won in cooperation with them," Lorenz Knorr from the FRG's German Peace Union said in his address. He said that in his country the term "security" is interprete as the inevitable defense against the danger of communism from the East. That is why the advocates of the policy of military strength are increasingly being heard, as was the case in the cold war period; and they are standing under the direct influence of American military-political strategy. This dangerous militarization of the West German policy is also noticeable in the sphere of education and schools. That is also why the peace movement in the FRG is steadily strengthening, Lorenz Knorr then stated, and not only among the youth. Side by side with the fight against the further deployment of nuclear weapons, the movement's immediate tasks include efforts for a total and general disarmament.

The international scientific symposium continues today.

HOFFMANN MEETS FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD211419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In Prague today Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received Julius Lehlbach, chairman of the Rhineland and Palatinate Land Trade Union Organization at the close of his visit in the CSSR.

During their discussion both representatives particularly devoted their attention to the further possibilities for deepening dialogue and cooperation between trade unions in the East and the West in the issues of the joint struggle for peace and disarmament. The also discussed relations and cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the FRG's DGB.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES CUBAN YOUNG COMMUNISTS

LD150848 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Jindrich Polednik received today the delegation of the Cuban League of Young Communists who have taken part in the fourth festival of friendship of CSSR and Cuban young people in the CSSR.

INDRA-LED ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY

LD240837 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left Prague today for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Jaroslav Srb, and Michael Zakovic, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and by other officials.

HUSAK HEADS MEETING OF LEADING PARTY SECRETARIES

LD211421 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] A state-wide consultative meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional party committees and of the Prague city and Bratislava city party committees took place in Prague today chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It concerned itself with the topical issues of the party work in the current period in the implementation of 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions. In this connection attention was primarily focused on securing the tasks of the economic and social development of society, the fulfillment of the updated tasks of the plan in the current year and on the activity of party bodies and organizations in ensuring the exacting preparation of the plan for the coming, final year of the current 5-year plan.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

YOUNG PEOPLE 'STILL INFLUENCED' BY RELIGION

AU211236 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Peter Prusak, employee of the CPSL Central Committee, in the "On a Topical Theme" column: "The Young Generation's Weltanschauung Education"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] An important success for the party's ideopolitical work is the fact that a great part of our youth -- in the course of their search for answers to Weltanschauung questions -- have arrived at the scientific-materialistic Weltanschauung, at comprehending the fundamental objective laws governing development of nature and society. The obvious fact is that the Weltanschauung structure of the population, and especially the internal profile of young people, have changed considerably. Results of surveys reveal that among young people (15-29 years) of age) an average of 60 percent are nonbelievers, 20 percent believers, and 20 percent undecided. A more differentiated look shows that with young people as a social group, the process of creating the foundations of the Weltanschauung orientation varies (it is different among young people in the city and in the countryside, among students -- particularly university-level schools' students -- and apprentices). Even among young people, the process of acquiring the Marxist-Leninist view has no linear and "equitable" ["rovnomerny"] character. However, the fact is that under the conditions of the socialist society religion gradually loses its purpose and attractiveness, and for the overwhelming number of our young people, god [lower case as published] and religion have stopped being central values -- they are not taking them into account when searching for and fulfilling the purpose of life. They are increasingly being pushed to the periphery of the life of society and individuals by the socialist value orientation. THE YOUNG PERSON WITH NEW SOCIOPSYCHIC QUALITIES AND SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL-ETHICAL VALUES IS THE MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SOCIALISM.

Surveys show that every consequent age group of the population (at 1 decade intervals) is on average less religious than the preceding one. What is involved is the systematically proliferating replacement process of the scientific-materialistic Weltanschauung, and the narrowing replacement process of the religious Weltanschauung. There is no need to stress that we cannot leave this process to chance, that we must PURPOSEFULLY STEER IT, AND ASSIST IT IN FURTHER DEVELOPING FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT.

When we say that the scientific-materialistic Weltanschauung is spreading and strengthening among the new generations of the socialist society, this does not mean that the problem of forming it among young people has already been resolved. Even the Weltanschauung of the socialist society's young people is not being formed without contradictions and problems. Also, the views and sentiments of young people are being formed not only under the influence of our successes, but also under the influence of shortcomings and difficulties, hostile propaganda, including the influence of religious ideology. We have no reason to hide the fact that the consciousness of a part of our youth finds itself on an incorrect path, that it is twisted by the consumerist psychology, by the petit bourgeois pursuit of false values. A part of our youth kowtows to the brands of Western products, sees the ideal in soulless Western shows, and races after the dubious values of the Western bourgeois way of life.

One of the varieties of bourgeois ideology is religion, which our adversaries are trying to exploit for influencing the thinking and feeling of our people. What bothers the church and the religious societies most is the fact that young people have been losing interest in religious life. Therefore they are trying -- with new, nontraditional forms -- to get among children and youth again and win them over for themselves. For this reason, we cannot and must not remain indifferent to the fact that some young people are still under the influence of religion.

A Weltanschuung vagueness [neujasnenost] is also manifested among some party members, for example in that they send their children to religious instruction and take part in religious ceremonies. Such a situation, among other things, is also helped by the liberal approach of some party organizations toward members burdened with religious prejudices.

In some families, particularly believers' families in the countryside, certain elements of patriarchalism survive that lead believing parents to almost forcibly foist their views upon their children. According to their notions and customs, religion is to be inherited with property, with the name and so forth. The topical educational task is to rid families of these vestiges of patriarchalism, create in them a democractic milieu, a Weltanschauung tolerance, so that the new generation would have the opportunity to decide freely and choose a Weltanschauung different from that of its parents. This is the only correct path to avoid unnecessary problems and conflicts in families and between families and the school, when resolving Weltanschauung issues.

The issue of educating young people to become convinced atheists also concerns families in which one or both family members are party members. Results of surveys show that the greatest number of atheistic children come from communist families. But, at the same time, we have ascertained that believers or unclearly defined [nevyhraneni] people at school come from families in which one parent is a party member. Their number is not negligible. This is the evidence that some party members are under the influence of religion and the church, and a part of them, although atheists, practice the "theory of nonreligious upbringing" in the family, and abide by the slogan: The less the children know about religion, the better their Weltanschauung, spiritual, ethical, and political development. One cannot then be surprised that some of the children begin to "discover" religion and wind up in religious sectarianism. From this, it arises that PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST PAY GREATER ATTENTION TO COMMUNISTS AND THEIR UPBRINGING IN THE FAMILY. They should make their families a school for educating good citizens, providing education in useful work, scientific Weltanschauung, and the socialist value orientation.

BRIEFS

STATE OF RAILROADS -- According to Ing Miloslav Skarka, candidate of sciences and CSSR deputy minister of transport, the CSSR's railroads are coping with 74.8 percent of the entire good transportation in the CSSR. However, the centrally monitored construction projects are still lagging and there are still delays in the electrification of tracks. Even despite the increased production of spare parts, not all repair tasks of vehicles are being fulfilled. This is affecting most unfavorably the repair of passenger cars. The facilities of repair shops are not being fully utilized. The nonfulfillment of deliveries by the heavy and general engineering branches is causing technical breakdowns. Export tasks for the USSR are not being fulfilled, showing a lag of 1.6 percent. The situation here is not expected to improve in the fourth quarter of 1984, either. Vandalism of railroad cars since the beginning of 1984 has required repairs to the tune of Kcs44 million, which is Kcs14 million more than last year. In Slovakia alone, 45,100 freight cars had to be taken out of circulation. Beginning in November 1984, operations will start on the Velke Kapusang-Uzhgorod railroad track. This is expected to improve export deliveries to the USSR, which are to amount to more than 2.5 million tons this year. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 84 p 5 AU]

CZECH HARVEST REPORT -- As of 17 September, 91.6 percent of the grain crops in the Czech SR had been harvested; 83.8 percent of the leguminous crops; 8.8 percent of the corn; and 9.2 percent of the potatoes. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Sep 84 p 1 AU]

SED DELEGATE, FRG LEADERS DISCUSS CHEMICAL ARMS

Axen Meets Vogel, Ehmke

LD211706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen met with Hans-Jochen Vogel, deputy chairman of the SPD and chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group today. In a comprehensive talk, which proceeded in a frank and constructive atmosphere, the two men assessed the development of the political situation since the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Hans-Jochen Vogel in March in Berlin, and the development of bilateral relations between the two parties since then. They underlined the need to intensify efforts and to undertake concrete steps to bring about a change for the better in the situation that has been changed through the stationing of the U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The exchange of views by the two parties' representatives on creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe was noted with satisfaction. Also today, Hermann Axen met with Deputy Chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group Professor Horst Ehmke. In the talk, issues arising from the visit by a Bundestag delegation to Berlin, led by Horst Ehmke, were discussed.

FRG's Voight, Axen Comment

LD211843 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Talks concluded in Bonn today between representatives of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee on the creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe. Following this round of discussions, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karsten Voight, member of the SPD Executive Committee and of the Bundestag SPD Group Executive Committee, spoke to journalists. Here, first of all, is Karsten Voight:

[Begin recording] [Voight] We have concluded our talks today. We have agreed to meet again on 19 and 20 November -- and perhaps several more times -- but certainly again on 19 and 20 November. We have progressed smoothly. We have spoken in a very businesslike way with one another, on matters of substance, and in a manner aimed at achieving results.

[Axen] I can only completely underline what Herr Karsten Voight has just emphasized. I would like to say that the representatives of both party leaderships have progressed by businesslike and constructive work toward realizing the task agreed during the talks between Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel in March this year in Berlin, namely that both parties will hold a discussion on the question of creating a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe, and that shows how right the decision of our party leaderships was. We believe it is possible to achieve a satisfactory and positive result. The spirit and the real and substantial progress we have made encourages us. [end recording]

SED, SPD Talks End in Bonn

LD212203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep (ADN) -- At the SPD Executive Committee building in Bonn today the SED and SPD delegations ended their 2 days of discussions on questions related to the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. The discussions, which proceeded constructively and in a businesslike manner, are to be continued in November.

Taking part on the SED side were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head in the SED Central Committee; and Professor Karlheinz Lohs, director of the Research Institute of Chemical Toxicology of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The SPD participants were: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Executive Committee Presidium and member of the Bundestag; Karsten D. Voight, member of the SPD Executive Committee and Bundestag SPD Group; and Hermann Scheer, member of the Bundestag.

HAEBER, SPD'S VOGEL DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD221407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a luncheon today for Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group of the FRG and SPD chairman. Earlier the SPD politician viewed places of interest in the center of Berlin together with Harry Ristock, member of the SPD Executive Committee. He was accompanied by Kurt Loeffler, secretary of state in the GDR ministry of culture.

Herbert Haeber expressed his pleasure over the fact that a few weeks before the GDR's 35th anniversary the guests took the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the reconstruction and renovation of historic buildings and with the plans for the future constructional expansion of the GDR capital. During the meeting it was noted in agreement that in view of the tense international situation intensified efforts are needed to end the nuclear arms race, to undertake steps toward arms limitation and disarmament and to improve the international political situation. The preservation of peace remains the most important question of the present. What matters is to uphold and further develop the level of relations reached in European treaties. Gunter Rettner, deputy chief of the International Politics and Economics Department [name and title as received] of the SED Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

TISCH: REVANCHIST EFFORT 'IN SHADOW OF MISSILES'

LD211959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 21 Sep (ADN) -- As a result of the stationing of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, the international situation has considerably worsened and become more complex and the danger of nuclear war has increased. This has created one of the most difficult endurance tests of the postwar period. This was said by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, today to leading FDGB officials at the Fritz Heckert, Trade Union College in Bernau (Frankfurt/Oder) Bezirk. The FDGB strongly supports increasing the efforts to avert nuclear world war and to end the arms race. All those forces would be given a decisive rebuff "who in the shadow of the missiles describe the German question as 'open' in a revanchist manner and call for a revision of the results of World War II At the side of the Soviet Union, firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, we are doing everything to meet our responsibility as a pillar of peace in Europe. The 35-year existence of our state shows that the stronger socialism is in all decisive walks of life, the weightier is its influence and its authority in the worldwide peace struggle."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'ACTING AS SPY'

LD211542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- GDR security authorities have detained an FRG citizens, Stefan B. He is under strong suspicion of acting as a spy against the GDR on behalf of an FRG intelligence service. An investigation has been started and an arrest warrant obtained.

AXEN ARTICLE ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY: PEACE, ARMS

AU210906 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No 9-10/1984 pp 825-832

[Article by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member: "The GDR and the Basic Contradiction of Our Epoch"]

[Text] The development and prospering of the first German worker-peasant state is inseparably linked with the liberation of the German people from fascism by the victory of the USSR, and with the development and strengthening of the socialist world system. It is most closely linked with the course of the international class struggle between socialism and imperialism. The successful development of the GDR is a result and, at the same time, an element of the advancing changes of the international relationship of power in favor of the forces of socialism and peace.

The 35 years of the victorious advance of the socialist revolution in the GDR are a convincing example of the accurate definition of our epoch made by the International Consultation of the Communist and Workers Parties in 1960 in Moscow: "Our epoch, the main element of which is the transition from capitalism to socialism introduced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is the epoch of the struggle of the two opposed social systems, the epoch of the socialist and national liberation revolutions, the epoch of the breakdown of imperialism and the liquidation of the colonial system, the epoch of the transition of more and more peoples to the path of socialism, the epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism on a global scale" (Footnote 1) ("Declaration of the Consultation of the Representatives of the Communist Workers Parties," November 1960, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961, page 19)

In Germany the transition from capitalism to socialism has been on the agenda since the turn of the century, with the entry of German capitalism into its imperialist stage. But it only became possible shortly before the middle of the century, when the internal and external factors of the revolution had fundamentally improved.

The most important internal factor consisted of the creation and the strengthening of the united revolutionary mass party of the workers class, our SED, which understood how to consistently and creatively apply the universal teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the historic-concrete situation and the national conditions after the total defeat of fascist German imperialism. For this, the struggle and maturity of the KPD, the party of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, created the theoretical and political preconditions.

Main Arena of the International Class Struggle

The course of history since the Great October Socialist Revolution confirms that Germany became a main arena of the worldwide struggle between socialism and imperialism. Since the Great October the United States, Great Britain, and France repeatedly aimed at making Germany the main driving force of imperialist aggression against the USSR. This was the purpose of the disgraceful Munich agreement, which the Governments of Great Britain and France made with Hitler in 1938. This was the essential content of the postwar policy of the Western powers concerning Germany.

But at the end of World War II the decisive role of the socialist Soviet Union in the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler fascism had made the external, international conditions for the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism much more favorable than at the end of World War II.

The aims of the Soviet Union, which made the main contribution to liberating the peoples from fascism, were directed toward lasting peace and democracy and thus toward the elimination of fascism and militarism with their imperialist roots. This was not only in line with the fundamental interests of all states and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition but, in particular, with those of the German people themselves.

For the main lessons of history that were also laid down in the Potsdam agreement of the anti-Hitler coalition were: Germany can only rise again as an antimilitaristic, peace-loving, democratic state.

It was the unambiguous programmatic intention of the KDP and then the SED, as well as the democratic parties allied with it and the consistently progressive forces in the Western occupation zones, to implement democratic development in the whole of Germany, applying the decisions of the anti-Hilter coalition, and in accordance with the matured historic conditions. From the outset, this would have prevented for all time an imperialist restoration and the development of a new threat of war from German soil. Then this would have made possible the development of a peace-loving, democratic Germany as a uniform state.

But, in order to preserve its class privileges, German monopoly capital, which was brought down, joined forces with the most reactionary forces of the main imperialist powers that promoted the estalishment of a West German separate state as a forward basis of aggression against socialism. By separating the three Western zones of occupation and by transforming them into a separate state dependent on the imperialist Western powers, the FRG, German monopoly capital -- whose ideologists are always trying to deliberately deny the social and class content of the national issue itself -- proffered the evidence that the German grande bourgeoisie, as always in past history, sacrificed the cause of the nation to its vile class interests.

German big business unscrupulously betrayed the nation and deliberately destroyed the foundations of German unity. With the Paris treaties, still valid today, and most recently with the transformation of the FRG into the main launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles, decisive attributes of sovereignty have been abandoned. He who yields to U.S. pressure and stations new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons aimed at targets in the GDR and the USSR, also assists, the plans of the Pentagon to transform Western Europe, and this means primarily the FRG, into a "nuclear theater of operations," which greatly threatens the security of Europe and, in a direct manner, that of the two German states.

This truth above all motivated 70 percent of the FRG citizens to reject the American death missiles. And it is obvious that the propaganda on "reunification of Germany in the borders of 1937," which again increased with the start of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, is last but not least also directed at countering the growing awareness of the dangers of the course of intensive armament and confrontation of the United States and NATO, and aims to ideologically safeguard the missiles' deployment and the policy of strength before socialism.

Beginning of the New, Socialist Era

But the past 35 years have taught Europe and the world that all talk on reunification by Bonn politicians is extremely illusionary. Germany as a capitalist state has long ceased to exist. It belongs to the past, to history, It will never come again!

The world historic transition from capitalism to socialism also started irrevocably 35 years ago on German soil. The socialist revolution in our country renews all aspects of social life, not least our national life. This is the decisive turning point, the beginning of the new socialist era in the history of the German people. This became a turning point in the history of Europe.

Today, two socially opposed German states exist. They belong to two opposed world systems, two opposite alliances. In the GDR, the socialist German nation is developing, in the FRG the capitalist German nation exists.

The GDR is on the side of social progress. Its development is taking place in full agreement with the laws of history discovered by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The socialist revolution in the GDR was the logical continuation of the process initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution on German soil. Under the leadership of the party of the workers class, the scientific experience of the CPSU, which had been confirmed by the practice of socialist construction, were successfully utilized in the socialist revolution of the GDR.

The German worker-peasant state has strengthened and is strengthening despite all campaigns and subversion, despite all threats and many years of diplomatic boycott. It received the solidarity and the support of all democratic and progressive forces in the world, in particular the USSR and the other countries of the socialist world system, the states of national liberation, the communist world movement, broad democratic forces, and realistically thinking circles in politics, economics, and culture in the capitalist countries. Thanks to its successful Marxist-Leninist policy for the benefit of the people, thanks to the firm alliance with the USSR, with all fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact as well as the solidarity and sympathy of the peace-loving forces in the world, our socialist state has constantly strengthened and consolidated its internal and external positions. With the strategy of the "roll back" [term in English] of world socialism pursued by U.S. imperialism, the notorious "Hallstein doctrine" of German imperialism failed once and for all. The GDR has now been a member of the United Nations for many years. It has diplomatic relations with 131 states. In the eyes of the peoples it represents the new, socialist Germany, a reliable bastion of peace in the heart of Europe, a state that enjoys high international esteem due to its socialist progress, its achievements in the fields of economics, science, education, culture, and sports.

In accordance with its growing national and international possibilities, the GDR itself is in active solidarity with all peoples struggling for peace and national and social liberation. In our people's daily actions, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism form an inseparable unity. The development of the developed socialist society in the GDR is our main contribution to the cause of world socialism, peace, national independence, and democracy.

The change of the international relationship of power in favor of peace and progress improves external conditions for an advance on the path of shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, socialism is today in the position to master the solution of two strategic tasks at the same time: The new, higher social development phase of socialism, and guaranteeing the external security necessary for that. This provides a stable foundation for socialism's offensive peace and security policy and, at the same time, it sets new tasks for it.

Trends in the Development of the Present World Situation

In the constant and creative further development of its policy, our party has always made a careful analysis of the world situation.

Today, in the 35th year of our Republic, in assessing the trends of the world situation, one must soberly note: The main trend is the development of the international relationship of power in favor of the forces of peace, democracy, and national and social liberation, despite the increased opposition of imperialism, despite its course of confrontation. Socialism has entered a new, higher phase of its social development. The thorough intensification of the national economies of the CEMA countries, and more efficient linking of socialism's advantages with requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, acceleration of socialist economic integration is increasingly bearing fruit.

Politically, morally, socially, and culturally socialism proved its social superiority long ago.

Thanks to the achievements and sacrifices of the Soviet people, it achieved strategic parity in the military field, which is the decisive basis for securing peace.

From an economic point of view, socialism, by its system, basic law and its policy of the main task, growth rate, and social results, is historically superior to the capitalist exploitation order, which is oriented at the striving for profits, and is torn by deep, unsolvable contradictions. Socialism guarantees social justice on the basis of the people's ownership of production means and the planned development of the economy. Its development is aimed at the increasingly better satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the working people. Socialism has eliminated all past defects such as crises, unemployment, fear of the future, and social and economic pressure. However, in the field of labor productivity and in the technological level of some important productive forces it has to close the historically determined gaps with the technologically most advanced capitalist countries.

Today CEMA countries are setting themselves the task of struggling one step at a time for leading positions in labor productivity in all decisive fields in the next period. As Lenin predicted as early as 1919 in the "Great Initiative," this will ultimately be the decisive factor for the victory of the new world social order. The more expedient change of the economic relationship of power between socialism and capitalism calls for an optimum mobilization of all internal reserves of member-countries as well as placing on a higher level the economic and scientific-technological cooperation of CEMA countries, as noted at the June 1984 CEMA summit in Moscow. The necessary decisions were made in Moscow.

Microelectronics, biotechnology, chemistry, complex automation, nuclear energy, the accelerated development of the modern, highest level technologies -- these are the main trends of bi- and multilateral efforts in the field of scientific-technological progress, the mastering of which has become the main element of intensively expanded socialist reproduction. And. it is especially this that will increase socialism's weight on the scale of the economic relationship of power more rapidly and efficiently.

At the same time, such an accelerated growth of the productive forces will permit socialism to preserve our defense strength at the necessary level and military-stategic parity in the interest of peace.

This main trend of international development, advance of the peace forces, and national and social progress, also includes the successes of national liberatin movements, the anti-imperialist positions of many nonaligned states that more and more resolutely defend themselves against imperialist exploitation and tutelage and recognize today more clearly that foiling imperialism's war plans is the first prerequisite for all free and independent development.

These main trends include in addition, the development of a truly world-encompassing peace movement -- unprecedented in terms of its politics, world outlook, and social range -- which aims its main thrust against the arms race and the American war preparations. This movement has been joined by many realistically minded circles of the bourgeoisie, which -- out of an instinct of self-preservation and their own political and economic interests -- are interested in stable relations and peaceful coexistence with the socialist countries and do not want to sacrifice the benefits gained in the process of international detente.

On an increasingly broader scale, the communist world movement is allying itself with other peace-loving forces in the struggle for the defense of world peace and the rights of the working people. Of significance is the growing understanding between communist and social democratic, respectively socialist, parties in the struggle for peace.

Together all these factors are working toward peace and national and social progress. Working against these factors is another trend, which has its roots in the new phase of the general crisis of capitalism in the enormous exacerbation of all its internal and external contradictions. This trend is reflected in the line of confrontation and intensive armament that has been initiated by the U.S. Administration and in NATO's ideological and material preparations for a nuclear war against real socialism and all forces of progress.

This line is a response of the most aggressive and reactionary circles of the United States and other imperialist states to qualitative strengthening of socialism, successes of ever new nations in the struggle for their national and social liberation, disintegration of the imperialist colonial system and the crisis of neocolonialism, and mass struggles of the international working class. The sphere of the domination and influence of imperialism was severely narrowed in the seventies. This increasingly limits the possibilities for expansion and aggression as the traditional ways out of the exacerbation of the capitlaist system's internal contradictions.

That is why a large-scale attempt has been made to get out of the defensive historical position and to annul, if not 1917, then at least the year 1945. This is the reason for the demand of the U.S. rulers for a revision of the resolutions of Yalta.

Social revenge is the main motive of the imperialist course of confrontation. This is becoming increasingly evident because the system of monopoly capitalism has been shown unable to cope with social consequences of the scientific-technological revolution and that it increasingly fears the social attractiveness of socialism. Added to this is the vital interest of the mammoth concerns in their super profits from intensive armament and, finally, the increasingly less veiled striving of North American monopoly capital for unrestrained domination of our planet. The most aggressive forces of the monopoly capital themselves are less and less convinced of the feasibility of stopping the irresistible advance of socialism by peaceful means, in an economic and ideological competition. That is why they are banking on brute force, on obtaining a military-strategic supremacy over socialism.

In their furious hatred of socialism and the national and social liberation movement, out of fear of further defeats in the world arena, and shaken by the internal crises of the capitalist system, the aggressive circles of the United States are planning and preparing the destruction of entire nations and continents by means of nuclear weapons and other systems of mass annihilation. They even want to abuse outer space to resolve the fundamental antagonism of our era in favor of imperialism. However, by organizing its "crusade against communism," the Reagan administration is by no means jeopardizing only socialism and the forces of social and national liberation. It is calling into question the existence of mankind and world civilization as such.

The danger of a nuclear adventure that would destroy the whole of mankind has never been as great as it is today. "The reactionary circles of imperialism realize," Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed at a conference of Komsomol secretaries in the Soviet Army and Navy on 28 May, "that the wheel of history is turning everywhere in its natural direction, toward socialism and accomplishment of national freedom and social justice. That is why they are trying to disturb the law-governed course of history through military preponderance from a position of strength." (Footnote 2) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 29 May 1984, p 2) This is also the reason for the unbridled arms race, the economic warfare, and the ideological and political subversion against the socialist countries and all progressive states and forces. The military surpremacy that they seek is aimed at making socialism subject to political and economic blackmail, impairing its rate of growth, and enabling the United States to launch military first strikes while incurring a minimum of losses.

The deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe has created a new, dangerous situation on our continent that compels the Warsaw Pact member-states to take corresponding countermeasures. These countermeasures demonstrate that the USSR and the states allied with it will never again allow the approximate military-strategic parity to be upset. They confirm the preceding warnings of the socialist states that, by implementing the Brussels decision on missiles, the NATO countries allowing deployment and the United States will possess less, and by no means more, security.

The diehard reactionaries should not forget: At the end of World War I the United States was, admittedly, the strongest economic power on earth and was gradually assuming a position of hegemony in the capitalist world. However, the main event of the 20th century, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the birth of real socialism, stood in the way of its world rule. After World War II, the United States became the strongest imperialist power. However, standing in the way of its plans of world domination then was the formation of the world socialist system. More and more nations were freeing themselves, and are continuing to do so, from imperialist exploitation and tutelage. The United States lost the war of annihilation against the peoples of Indochina. It suffered defeats in Africa, Central America, and, most recently, in Lebanon. And it knows perfectly well why, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it has not dared to use any new nuclear weapons.

Forces of Socialism and Peace Are Stronger Than Ever Before

The Warsaw Pact states' countermeasures have barred the main road of the United States' and the obedient NATO governments war preparations: the road toward military-strategic supremacy. The whippers-in of the Brussels decision on missiles have not succeeded in changing the military balance of forces in their favor. Yet the political balance of forces in the world has changed. But this change has been in favor of the cause of peace and socialism. Never before have the advocates of peace spoken in so great a number, on so wide a political and social basis, in such forceful mass actions against the danger of a nuclear war. The peace movemenet has not yet reached the strength to prevent the deployment of the American missiles, but it does possess the ability, through even more extensive and effective actions, to successfully resist, in the long run, the line of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the United States.

Let us realize: It is not the struggle between the three main revolutionary currents of our era and imperialism alone that determines current international developments. There is yet another irreconcilable conflict, a conflict that is coming increasingly to the fore. This is the antithesis between the preparations of the most aggressive and reactionary circles of imperialism, with those in the United States at their head, for a nuclear war, and the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind, including formidable segments of the monopoly bourgeoisie, whose vital interests are inseparably linked with the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Added to this is another factor; namely, that by pursuing its line of confrontation, the monopoly capital of the United States wants to bring not only socialism to its knees; but is simultaneously busy bringing about the political, economic, and military subordination of its own allies, imposing discipline upon them, and plundering them. As is known, these allies are the United States' competitors and rivals in the world capitalist system.

It is, for example, something new when all capitalist states of Latin America pillory the economic and fiscal policy that has been forced upon them by the United States as the main cause of their economic crises in general, and their horrendous indebtedness, in particular.

All these contradictions represent a realistic foundation for a broad coalition of reason, of all opponents of a nuclear war. Therein lies a tremendous potential for an internationally substantially greater impact of the peace movement, which -- together with the main force of peace, the socialist community -- will be in a position to curb those who have a vested interest in war.

The seventh session of the SED Central Committee in November 1983 took all of this into consideration as it discussed the main outlines of our security and foreign policy in the newly developed situation. It proceeded from the fact that the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have at their disposal a solid political and material base for conducting a peace-loving, constructive foreign policy. It stressed that never before since the end of World War II has the danger of war been so great, but it also stressed that never before have the forces of socialism and peace had at their disposal so mighty a potential, which makes it possible for them to prevent in good time the designs of the warmongers.

Proceeding from the positive effects and results of the detente process in the seventies, the seventh Central Committee meeting aimed at checking the dangers caused by the new American death missiles through countermeasures and a purposeful peace struggle to thus free the way for a lasting, permanent peace period. For, as before, it is true to say: There is no acceptable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social order in the nuclear age. To implement this step by step calls for the unity of action of all peace forces, the guarantee of a reliable socialist national defense, and an active purposeful socialist foreign policy.

At the seventh SED Central Committee meeting Comrade Erich Honecker clearly stated the position of the GDR: "Concerning the question of how to proceed and what is the main thing now in the situation that has changed due to the beginning of the NATO deployment, we answer: The struggle to avert a nuclear world war and end the arms race will be continued now all the more.... It is of great importance to continue the political dialogue with all forces that are meeting their responsibility for the fate of their peoples and mankind and are prepared for negotiations. We support the idea to utilize all negotiation possibilities to end the arms race and to go over to disarmament, in particular in the nuclear field." (Footnote 3) (Erich Honecker: "In the Time Full of Struggle We Successfully Continue the Tested Course of the 10th SED Congress for Peace and Socialism"; seventh SED Central Committee meeting, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1983, pp 15-16)

The GDR is taking seriously the obligation it assumed in the hour of its foundation before the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire world to do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil. In accordance with the line coordinated among the fraternal socialist countries, the GDR is implementing a principled and at the same time flexible foreign policy that of course also takes into account the realistic interests of the corresponding partner in the negotiations.

The universal strengthening of our fraternal alliance with the USSR and strengthening of our socialist community form the basic foundation to lead the coordinated socialist peace policy to success. This policy aims at bringing to bear, on a worldwide to the scale, aII forces and factors that can inflict ever new setbacks to the confrontation and intesive armament course of the United States and NATO, and can finally make it fail.

In our time, especially, proletarian internationalism is acquiring particular importance as an expression of solidarity and unity of action in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, social progress, democracy, and socialism and against the danger of war. Again and again, Lenin referred to the need for the peoples that have entered the path of socialism to cooperate most closely and fraternally in all respects. He said: "...struggling against imperialism we boldly face the enormous front of the imperialist powers as an alliance that calls for close...unity and and we regard any attempt to destroy this unity as completely inadmissible." (Footnote 4) (Quoted in: "O. Drugov, Proletarian Internationalism: Traditions and Present," Pariynay Zhizn, Moscow, Issue 12/1984, p 14)

Completely in this spirit -- and in particular in the 35th year of its existence -- the GDR also meets the increased responsibility resulting from its position as the cornerstone and vanguard of socialism and peace in central Europe. The socialist German worker-peasant power is undertaking everything to check the course of military confrontation pursued by the most aggressive forces of the United States and other NATO powers here -- at the line of the class confrontation between socialism and imperialism in Europe -- and to help peaceful coexistence and international detente to achieve a lasting breakthrough. This is in the interest of all peoples and serves the cause of peace and socialism.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

AU221415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 84 p 6

["Communique on the Official Friendship Visit of Grisha Filipov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the GDR" from 17 to 19 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 17 to 19 September.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. During the cordial and friendly talk conducted on this occasion views were exchanged on questions of further developing and deepening the bilateral relations and the cooperation between the two fraternal countries as well as on the current international situation.

Grisha Filipov laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism on the Unter den Linden. He visited the Microelectronics VEB and the international horticulture exhibition in Erfurt.

The talks between the Councils of Ministers chairmen took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere of complete mutual agreement. It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance are dynamically developing further.

It was stressed that the decisive impulses for the continued expansion of fraternal cooperation stem from the close friendly cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the two states. In this connection both sides stressed the outstanding contribution of Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov to constantly deepening and creatively enriching relations.

The prime ministers briefed each other on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They praised the important mass initiatives of the GDR working people in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR as well as the great achievements of the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in doing the same for the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The two sides comprehensively discussed a number of concrete questions pertaining to the level of and the prospects for cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Councils of Ministers chairmen highly assessed the significant results of the June 1984 economic consultation of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level and reaffirmed that a new phase of multilateral and bilateral cooperation has begun. The premiers stressed the need to further increase economic cooperation between the two countries on this basis.

They agreed that the stipulations agreed at the highest level in Berlin in June 1983 and the agreed "main directions for expanding and deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and further developing the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period until 1990 and beyond" should be purposefully implemented.

Compared to the years before, the goods exchange between the two states has continuously increased. Tangible results were achieved in the specialization of and cooperation in production.

The Councils of Ministers chairmen expressed their satisfaction with the work of the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The joint commission was instructed to further activate work for the continuous development of economic relations and for prolonging existing and concluding new specialization and cooperation agreements for the years 1986-1990.

The partners in the talks praised the results achieved in implementing selected aspects of scientific-technological cooperation for the years 1981-1985, in particular from increasing the efficiency of the fuel, energy, and material economy.

At present the tasks for long-term cooperation in research and development for the years 1986-1990 are being worked out. Their aim is to even more comprehensively orient science and technology toward intensifying the national economic reproduction process in both countries.

Both countries attach great importance to the further deepening of cooperation in the fields of machine-building, electrotechnology, the chemical industry, and consumer goods.

They agreed that the coordination of the national economic plans in accordance with the decisions of the June 1984 economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries must be concentrated above all on solving the tasks for intensifying the national economy on the basis of the accelerated introduction of the process of structural changes in the economy and increasing the efficiency of the international socialist division of labor so as to contribute to the further dynamic development of goods exchange.

The Councils of Ministers chairmen agreed to instruct the central planning organs, ministries, and combines of their countries to continue in an accelerated way work for coordinating the national economic plans.

The partners in the talk praised the successful cooperation of the two countries in the fields of culture, education, sciences, mass media, and tourism as well as in other sectors. This cooperation efficiently contributes to the peoples getting to know each other and to strengthening their fraternal friendship.

In discussing the present international situation, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers again reaffirmed the extraordinary importance of the close, indestructible friendship and universal cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, as well as with the other fraternal parties and states. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are firmly determined to continue to do everything in their power to constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the alliance within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov expressed their serious concern over the fact that the international situation continues to be very complicated and tense due to the unbridled anticommunist and war psychosis of the most reactionary imperialist circles, in particular the United States and its closest NATO allies. They resolutely condemned the U.S. intensive armament and confrontation policy that is threatening peace and security in Europe and the world and that is dictated by the striving for military superiority and domination.

The deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has introduced a new dangerous round in the nuclear arms race. To preserve the military-strategic balance as an essential prerequisite for the security of the states of the socialist community and the securing of world peace, the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR have taken the necessary countermeasures that are unreservedly supported by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Both sides reaffirmed the resolute call of their states for stopping the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and withdrawing the systems already deployed and thus again opening the door to negotiations and making a contribution to improving the international climate.

The premiers stressed the will of their states to continue the struggle for averting a nuclear world war and ending the arms race. They stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social systems and that the struggle to implement it requires the continuation of an honest dialogue on a realistic basis with all states and forces demonstrating common sense and good will.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov stressed the topicality of the peace, disarmament, and detente proposals contained in the documents of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states of January 1983, in the Moscow Declaration of the highest representatives of socialist states of June 1983, and in the joint documents of the economic meeting of the CEMA countries on the highest level of June 1984. They fully supported the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states based on this foundation and stressed that negotiations that are in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security and take into account the justified political and security interests of all sides can result in strengthening peace and security on an ever lower level of armaments.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers stressed the special significance of the initiatives of the USSR for negotiations on preventing the militarization of space and the proposal of the socialist states to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations.

Both sides expressed their expectation that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will contribute to creating an atmosphere of trust and to reducing military confrontation. Together with the other participating Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria support the implementation of the proposals submitted by the USSR.

On behalf of the GDR Willi Stoph highly assessed the active and consistent peace policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria directed at developing good-neighborly relations and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world. The GDR resolutely supports the Bulgarian initiative for transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Grisha Filipov expressed high appreciation for the principled and active foreign policy of the GDR on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy whose aim is the securing of a lasting peace and understanding and cooperation of all states and peoples in Europe and the world.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of the states and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism, and apartheid. They regard the movement of the nonaligned states as an important international factor to strengthen peace and security in the world.

The prime ministers expressed the conviction that the talks conducted in full agreement and the agreements concluded will contribute to the further development and deepening of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two states and peoples. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov, invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ASSESSES VISIT

DW210931 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] At noon today, the approximately 1-week visit by the Chinese trade and economic delegation ended. I had the opportunity to ask State Councillor Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, about her impressions and the results of her stay in our Republic. She told me:

[Begin Chen Muhua recording in Chinese vernacular with simultaneous translation] Our visit to the GDR was very successful and satisfactory. We have had the opportunit- to hold talks with GDR Government leaders on further cooperation in the economic, foreign trade, scientific, and technical fields. Both governments equally desire to intensify cooperation and they are of the view that this cooperation is in line with the basic aims of our two countries' peoples and that it also benefits the building of socialism in both countries. During our talks with our GDR comrades, we also signed an agreement on economic cooperation as well as a protocol between the governments of the two countries on the establishment of a committee for cooperation. We regard this to be a new beginning for development in the fields of economy, foreign trade, science and technology as well as a continuation of our relations.

Both sides agreed that consultations should be started in the near future on a long-term agreement for the 1986-90 period. Our country has the largest population and much remains for us to do in the fields of economy and technology. We are not yet satisfied with what has been achieved. This is why we will make every effort to quadruple our industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century. This includes the building of new plants as well as the technical streamlining of already existing enterprises.

We appreciate very much the fact that the GDR's industrial branches and their enterprises are participating in the building of key enterprises and in the technical streamlining of existing plants in the PRC. Because each country has its strong points, we can complement each other and great prospects exist for developing trade and economic relations between our two countries.

The GDR is very strong in some fields, for instance, in chemistry, machine-building, electrical technology, and other fields. We were particularly pleased to have had the opportunity to visit GDR production enterprises. We visited agricultural production cooperatives and we also visited cooperative farmers themselves. We had the opportunity to go sightseeing in the GDR, and we have seen the great successes achieved by the GDR working people in the 35 years of the GDR's existence, and -- as I said before -- it has been a great pleasures for us. [end recording]

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT, MEET LEADERS

Stoph Talks With Austrians

LD201933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Austria can continue to make a contribution to the improvement of the international climate with the further shaping of their already well developed relations. This was noted by GDR Premier Willi Stoph, and Roland Minkowitsch, second president of the Nationalrat of the Austrian Republic and head of a delegation of parliamentarians presently in the GDR, in talks held in Berlin today. In view of the growing threat to humanity from a nuclear war, the two sides streassed the need for increased efforts to achieve an improved situation. Both sides agreed that political dialogue between all those interested in preserving peace is very useful.

The GDR is doing all it can to implement the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on the prevention of nuclear war, Willi Stoph said. He stressed that the international situation became significantly worse with the start of deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. To reduce the danger that has arisen, urgent steps toward military detente, arms limitation, and disarmament, with respect for the principle of equality and equal security, are needed.

Fischer Receives Delegation

LD212249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- The parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Austria led by Magister Roland Minkowitsch, second president of the Nationalrat of the Republic of Austria, had a working talk today with members of the Presidium and representatives of committees of the GDR People's Chamber.

Presidium member Wolfgang Heyl informed the guests about the working methods of the GDR's People's Chamber. He explained the activity of committees in preparing legislation and supervising its implementation. He described the principle of close cooperation between deputies and citizens as it relates to legislation.

Also today, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer exchanged views with the parliamentary delegation on international questions and bilateral relations.

Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's attitude to fundamental issues of our time; safeguarding peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. In this connection he underlined the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to conclude a treaty on renouncing the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO. Such a step would be conducive to creating a climate of trust in which it is possible to bring about a change to arms limitation and disarmament.

The two sides agreed that a nuclear inferno can be averted and that there can be a change to detente if all those who wish for peace will unite in this striving.

The GDR foreign minister praised Austria's efforts to uphold and continue a constructive political dialogue. Oskar Fischer and the Austrian parlimentarians expressed their conviction that all-round expansion of the postively developing relations between the two states would help to improve the international situation. Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser also took part in the talk. This afternoon, Austrian Ambassador Dr Hellmuth Strasser gave a cocktail party in honor of the visit by the parlimentary delegation. It was attended by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other public figures. The deputies of the Austrian Nationalrat visited the Pergamon Museum today. They will return home Saturday.

HONECKER BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

AU191427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Dear Comrade Pal Losonczi, on your 65th birthday I convey to you fraternal greetings and most cordial congratualations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

We know and respect you, dear Comrade Pal Losonczi, as an internationalist struggler, loyal son of the Hungarian people closely allied with us, and as a sincere friend of our country.

At the head of the Presidential Council you have made great achievements with your untiring work in building socialism in your home country and in more and more firmly rooting Hungary in the family of socialist peoples. Your name is inseparably linked with the high international esteem that the Hungarian People's Republic enjoys in the world due to its active foreign policy aimed at peace, social progress, and cooperation.

It fills us with particular satisfaction that you are so actively working for the constant strengthening of the fraternal alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties, states, and peoples.

On your day of honor we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Pal Losonczi, further success in your work to the benefit of the Hungarian people and our joint socialist cause, as well as creative vigor, best health, and personal well-being.

COMMERCE WORKERS CONFERENCE ENDS BERLIN SESSION

LD232255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The Seventh International Conference of Workers in Commerce ended Sunday in Berlin with the election of the leading bodies. The participants from 72 countries debated pressing problems of defending the vital interests of the workers in commerce as well as questions on preserving peace. The conference dealt with a series of specific questions that resulted from the trade union struggle against the increasing exploitation of workers, above all by the transnational concerns.

The plenum unanimously adopted a "Program of Aims and Actions" for the future work as well as a resolution on "Peace and Solidarity." The participants addressed an appeal to the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe on behalf of the more than 20 million members of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Commerce. They expressed therein their deep concern that peace is seriously threatened in the world, and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing continuously, particularly with the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe.

The conference participants addressed a greetings message to the workers in commerce in the GDR on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of their Republic. The conference concluded its work with the election of the Administrative Committee, the Executive Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Finance Control Commission.

Janos Vas (Hungary) was reelected as president of the International Trade Union of Workers in Commerce in the WFTU and Ilie Frunza (Romania) as secretary general.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES SOLDIERS' TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

DW211009 East Berlin Television Service in German 1700 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Lieutenant Colonel Gerhard Wachsmann answers questions on military affairs; questions read in the studio by unidentified female announcer; from the "Radar" program -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Martin Funke asks: Am I allowed to travel abroad during my basic military service?

[Wachsmann] While on regular leave, soldiers may be allowed to travel, for instance, to the CSSR with which agreement was made for visa and passport-free travel. This is on the condition that they are exemplarily fulfilling their service duties. Other private travel is not possible for soldiers in basic military service because of the need for a high level of combat strength and combat readiness.

However, exceptional permission may be granted for private trips to socialist foreign countries if, for example, a marriage is planned with a female citizen there, or if a family member has become seriously ill in these states. It is necessary to mention that civilian clothing must be worn on trips to socialist foreign countries.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF STATE IN ECONOMY

AU211411 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Jozsef Bognar, president of the Economic and Legal Sciences Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Denes Kovacs: "The State and the Economy"; date, place not given; first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Excerpts] The presidium of the Academy of Sciences passed a resolution 3 years ago on the elaboration and discussion, with the extensive participation of experts, of several interdisciplinary problems of particular importance from the viewpoint of society and the sciences. Of these, the presidium recently put on the agenda the subject "The Economic and Social Role of the State."

[Kovacs] What was it that necessitated a reappraisal of the economic and social macro-managerial role of the state?

[Bognar] In the first place, what is involved, is the fact that the state-centered socioeconomic system had created a specific model of economic growth -- one that could be called an industrial accumulation with an obligatory origin model -- which was characterized, in addition to an orientation toward growth, by an insensitivity to manpower and the other resources of the economy and by a widespread stop-gap management. Therefore, it was no accident that the requirement to revise the role of the state arose at the same time, at the end of the sixties as the reform of the economic macro-management mechanism. This was principally aimed at transforming the role of the state, paring down the functions of authorities, and more explicitly separating the tasks of state and economic organs. At the same time, the requirement to concentrate the more effective influence of the state, and of interventions by the state, on the most important processes; the strengthening of the planned economy; and the enforcement of the practice of proceeding according to the plan to a greater extent were also stressed.

I must add that, mainly because of the unsatisfactory functioning of the economy, but also because of other reasons largely unrelated to us, on the one hand, a considerable budget deficit came about in recent years, which, among other things, makes it increasingly difficult for the state to fulfill its cultural and social obligations. On the other hand a serious foreign trade -- financial -- shortfall ensued. None of this can be rectified using the previously applied methods. Therefore, we must allow much more scope than previously to the market and its laws; we must modify, to a certain extent, the role of the state in the economy; and we must find the answer to the question regarding which state institutions are able to equally serve both social and group interests.

[Kovacs] In debates concerning the role of the state, extreme views are also voiced to the effect that one should not set a limit to market conditions and that the state should, as it were, "withdraw" from the economy. What is your opinion on this?

[Bognar] It is obvious that it is becoming impossible for the state, as the exclusive owner, to have an overview and to guide today's complex economy. However, it is also true that the budget; credit, interest, financial, and foreign currency policy; economic policy and planning; the laying of political foundations for international economic relations; the coordination of interests; the making of decisions adapted to world economic changes; as well as many other things, require the guiding role and participation of the state in a far-reaching manner.

However, the objectives set by the state cannot be attained from an incorrect economic policy or a mechanism that does not appropriately relay economic processes. On the other hand, generally speaking, a state that correctly recognizes both opportunities for and restraints to acting, and selects well the means suitable for influencing economic processes does not need to resort to the method of direct instructions. It is obvious that the actual "power" of an effectively functioning government is greater than one that, despite many kinds of direct interventions -- or, more precisely, because of them -- is unable to attain its objectives.

Thus, the state does not and cannot withdrawn from the economy; but also that view is erroneous that perceives the greater economic independence of enterprises as an antithesis of a planned economy. Thus, it is wrong to counterpose "the state or the market," or "the plan or the market": These are sham alternatives. Therefore, we must maintain the central macromanagerial function of the state parallel with the expansion of the entrepreneurial spheres, and the cardinal tasks and the risk of enterprises will continue to devolve on the state, or on the state as well, in the last analysis. However, along with all this, it is necessary to transform the official and macromanagerial-organizational function, as well as the system of instruments of the state, and the macromanagement of the economy must be accomplished primarily through economic means.

[Kovacs] In the course of the further development of our economic macromanagement system which is currently underway, in what direction do we wish to modify the economic role of the state?

[Bognar] One of the fundamental elements of the change in the economy to be implemented up to the middle of the eighties is the reevaluation of the state's economic and social guiding role. Its most important principles and practical directions have now been delimited by the decisions of leading party and government bodies. One of the most important of these principles is the division of the state's ownership functions, and creating different types of owner organizations and free circulation of the means -- capital, manpower -- among them. Parallel to this, the considerable increase of the working collectives' real sphere of authority, their long-term interest, and the development of the institutions and procedures for public accessibility have come to the forefront.

Increasing the flexibility of the bodies pursuing economic activity is a fundamental condition for adjustment to the paridly changing conditions on the foreign and domestic market, and this cannot be done without the elimination of administrative interference, the increase of the enterprises' real independence, and without scientific foresight. In addition to this, the state, with its organization and activity, must increasingly take into consideration the direct requriements imposed on it by the further development of the economic marcromanagement system. On one hand, this refers to the fact that the principle of rational economic management must be asserted both in the budget and in the development of the foreign economic balance; on the other hand, the state must assert the principle that, although it can encourage economic ventures, it cannot exempt them from the obligation of being profitable.

[Kovacs] Research dealing with the role played by the state in economic life surely did not end with the academy's presidium discussing the results of the analysis up till now. In conclusion, please tell us on what basic principles are further researches based?

[Bognar] The presidium approved the basic principles of the analysis, therefore, there is no need for their modification. Thus, in our future research, too, we will start from the premises that there is a need for the development of market conditions in the interest of long-term accelerated economic development, and also as a result of the characteristics of our country's economy. The condition for this is the encouragement of individual initiative and economic venture as well as the general atmosphere of accepting initiatives and risks, and a harmonized system of measures and institutions aiding this. And because -- and we must see this clearly -- these processes lead to social, economic, and other inequalities, even under our socialist conditions, in order to "deal" with them there is also a need for a gradual reduction of tensions that emerge in the relation between goods and money, and a need for an efficient social policy to achieve this. Therefore, the second basic principle can be formulated thus: The state, as a result of the socialist nature of our society, must strive to reduce the differences in choice and the inequalities among the members of society, because only thus can the performance of the society be increased.

It is easy to admit that the two basic principles contradict each other, and state activities in different directions are required by putting into practice the first and second principles, respectively. Helping those in a disadvantageous position and easing social tensions place an increasing financial burden on the state, and this can lead to a slow-down in incentive and enterprise, depriving them of their chief advantages. Therefore, we can advance in the economy and improve the living conditions of those in a disadvantageous position only if the whole of society is capable of much higher performance than at present. It is an extremely complicated theoretical and practical task to establish harmony between incentives toward higher performance and the support of those in a disadvantageous position. It is also clear -- pointedly stressed by the analysis -- that it is possible to overcome the contradiction between these two tasks only by soundly developing the economy and democratic practice, as well as political and social stability and economic flexibility, under circumstances in which all these conditions permit the maximal development of society's performance capacity, based on the capacity of individuals.

VARKONYI COMPLETES DENMARK VISIT, LEAVES FOR UN

LD222054 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Copenhagen, September 22 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi, who paid an official visit to Denmark on the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, concluded his talks in Denmark Friday. The Hungarian foreign minister met Queen Margrethe II, queen of Denmark.

According to information received by MTI, at the official talks of Foreign Ministers Dr Peter Varkonyi and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen the sides reviewed Hungarian-Danish bilateral relations which they termed to be free of problems and developing in a balanced manner.

A [words indistinct] the international situation the foreign ministers voiced their anxiety in view of the sharpening tension, and voiced their commitment and firm resolution to continue the Helsinki process, further promote detente and strengthen European peace and security.

Dr Peter Varkonyi invited Uffe Ellemann-Jensen for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted. On conclusion of his official visit to Denmark, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who had been commissioned by the Presidential Council to head the Hungarian delegation attending the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, left for New York Saturday.

GYULA HORN CONCLUDES VISIT TO BEIRUT 21 SEP

LD212214 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut, September 21 (MTI) -- Gyulu Horn, head of the MSZMP CC Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Beirut September 18-21 on the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party and met Secretary-General George Hawi, members of the Political Committee Karim Mroue and Josphe Abu Akl and other Communist leaders. The parties held a comprehensive exchange on the activities of the two parties, topical questions of the international life with special regard to the Middle East region and the Lebanese situation and discussed ways and means of further strengthening contacts between the MSZMP and the Lebanese CP.

Gyula Horn held discussions with leading representatives of Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal movement, the Lebanese wing of the Ba'th Party, the National Socialist Party and the Lebanese Government.

INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN SOFIA, BUCHAREST

LD230848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest -- Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, has held talks in Bulgaria and Romania. In Sofia, he discussed with the competent ministers the state of Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation in machine manufacture, energetics, and the chemical industry. Then, in Burgas, he signed the protocol issued on the session of the CEMA's standing coal industry committee.

The minister of industry traveled from Bulgaria to Bucharest where he conducted discussions with the competent minister of machine industry and electronics, as well as with the first deputy chairman of the scientific-technological council. It was decided at the talks that the implementation of the specialization and cooperation agreements will be speeded up in coming years. Prior to his departure for home, Laszlo Kapolyi was received by Marin Enache, Romanian deputy premier.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION 21 SEP

LD212315 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA, Friday returned from Moscow. He was attending the 111th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

FERENC HAVASI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD232158 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Bulgaria Sunday on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

GROMYKO'S UN MEETINGS, REAGAN TALKS VIEWED

LD221302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Concerning the presence of many statesmen from all over the world in New York for the occasion of the 39th General Assembly session, numerous bilateral meetings are taking place there. As we already reported, the head of Soviet diplomacy, Andrey Gromyko, conferred with leaders of delegations and permanent representatives of socialist states. Gromyko also talked to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian. Political observers pay particular attention to the announced talks between the head of Soviet diplomacy with presentatives of the American Administration, including President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, as well as the Democratic presidential candidate in the November elections, Walter Mondale. Before these talks take place, Ronald Reagan is to meet a group of experts on relations with the Soviet Union. Details in Maksymilian Berezowski's dispatch:

Today, President Reagan is meeting a team of nongovernment experts on relations with the USSR. This is one of his final consultations prior to a meeting with Minister Gromyko which is to take place in 6 days time in Washington. Reagan's adviser on foreign policy and strategy, Robert McFarlane, has given assurances that the United States is ready to show flexibility and accept different variants of negotiations. Almost daily similar declarations are made by high-ranking officials of the administration. The President himself doesn't shun them. In one of his recent speeches, he mentioned the word peace 18 times. But these are generalities.

Many experts say that in prompting a break to the impasse, U.S. readiness to give up space armaments is essential. But they do not believe such readiness. There have only appeared reports that a test of antisatellite weapons announced for November may be deferred for technical reasons, and that could facilitate a beginning of talks. For the time being, it is envisaged that the Americans will repeat the former negotiation proposals which have not broken the impasse.

The Reagan administration is still being suspected of wanting to use the meeting with Gromyko for electoral purposes. The extremists who populate the Reagan camp are trying to hinder any thaw in U.S.-USSR relations. Therefore, the dispute about what Reagan is to tell Gromyko next Friday will go on until the last minute.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH DIPLOMATS IN NEW YORK

LD231132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski has had a meeting in New York with those employed in our diplomatic, consular, and commercial missions, and with our country's representatives to the United Nations. The chairman of the Polish delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly outlined the international situation and, against this backdrop, spoke of the hopes and expectations connected with this year's session.

CALL FOR 'SOLIDARITY-TYPE' TU IN EASTERN EUROPE

NC231342 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 23 (AFP) -- An underground committee of the banned Solidarity trade union here has called for the setting up of a "Solidarity-type" international trade union throughout Eastern Europe.

The call by the Warsaw Social Resistance Committee (KOS), dated August 27, which reached AFP today, referred to "a message to workers in Eastern Europe" from the then legal Solidarity union at its 1981 congress, urging them to fight for their freedom.

"We should now turn this message into political reality to create a Solidarity-type union of the peoples of Eastern Europe," said the KOS text. "We believe it necessary to do away with antagonism between our peoples which allows the Soviet Union to maintain power in this part of Europe," it added.

The same document said Poland was in an impasse because of the failure of both the government's normalisation policy and Solidarity's underground activities.

Along with underground activity, new associations should be set up which could be tolerated by the government, it said.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

NC222034 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 22 (AFP) -- Kazimierz Switon, 53, a founder of the Polish free trade union movement, has been persuaded to end a three week hunger strike in support of the formation of Catholic unions, a union source said at Katowice in southern Poland.

Mr Switon abandoned his protest yesterday after a plea from the Secretary of the Polish Episcopate Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski. The source said Mr Switon was "clearly weak but in relatively good physical condition" and had started to take food under medical supervision.

He was one of several Solidarity leaders interned on December 13, 1981 when martial law was imposed, and released this summer under a government amnesty for political prisoners. He wants the government to allow the formation of Catholic unions similar to those which existed before the Second World War.

Monsignor Dabrowski, in a message dated Wednesday, praised the union leader's spirit for starting the protest but asked him to cease. "To realise your aims your presence is necessary among the living and not the dead," the message said.

PROTOCOL ON PRC COAL-MINING COOPERATION SIGNED

LD210909 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This week China's Coal Mining Minister Gao Yangwen completed a visit to Poland during which he discussed cooperation in mining with his Polish counterpart General Czeslaw Piotrowski. Recent years have brought a rapid increase in trade between the PPR and the PRC in the area of coal mining machinery, which this country supplies to China. The protocol, signed in Warsaw, increases those supplies.

The PRC has been a traditional importer of Polish mining equipment. The present visit paid to this country by the Chinese coal mining minister was a practical expression of a new state of contacts in this area on a level unnoted so far. Mining combines, coal [word indistinct] safety systems, coal carriers, and so on have for the past several years been high on the list of Chinese imports from Poland.

The newest agreement signed in Warsaw will enlarge the scope of Polish exports to that country, especially by stressing the need for greater cooperation in the area of scientific research. Polish and Chinese research centers have established working contacts and a group of coal mining directors from the People's Republic has already stayed in [as heard] coal mines in this country, acquainting themselves with Polish coal mining technology, labor management in mines, and extraction conditions here. Comparisons in this area and mutual research to improve mining safety should yield results beneficial to both sides.

The talks held in Warsaw by the Chinese minister resulted in the signing of appropriate protocols and agreements for cooperation between the coal industries of Poland and the People's Republic. What is more, both countries decided to establish a standing working group for cooperation in this area -- the best sign that both sides are interested in developing cooperation in this area.

DRAFT PROGRAM OUTLINES TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

AU201150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 84 p 5

[Report signed "(AL)": "The Trade Union Program for the Defense of the Interests of Working People"]

[Excerpts] The draft of a document of historical significance directly concerning the 4.5 million trade unionists, 11 million workers, and in a roundabout way the old age and disability pensioners, was drawn up and adopted by the body of the chairmen of the nationwide trade union organizations. It constituted the draft program of the activities of the Polish trade union movement.

This was the subject of talks between Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Commission for the Draft Program of the Activities of the Polish Trade Union Movement, and PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan.

The following statement was made by A. Miodowicz in interpreting the part of the draft which states that "our goal is socialism without distortions."

This goal is the lens that we will look through to evaluate the administration's activities concerning working people. The revived trade unions are assuming the task of implementing checks of the social agreements made in August and the fall of 1980. After all, the workers protests of that memorable year did give birth to a new trade union movement. Never will we forget this.

We repudiate all attempted activities that are not in accordance with the PPR Constitution. However, we do not simply accept the party's leading role because of constitutional requirements, but because we consider its policies and program as being right and beneficial for the whole of society. The resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum have confirmed the binding, partnerlike relations between the party and trade unions.

Referring to the idea of competitiveness, A. Miodowicz stated that trade unions aim to return to this form, but they have ruled out the central management of the competitive movement. Real economic results, confirmed by the results obtained by enterprises, should be the gauge that is used.

Speaking of the social consultations, A. Miodowicz said that working people had regarded them favorably, but the results of the consultations were thought to have little credibility. Our draft proposes that the extent of the consultations is strictly defined and that negotiations are conducted with the government on these issues for example, on the division of the national income, or the state's social policy. The trade unions would conduct the negotiations more strictly and their representatives will present a position that has been agreed on by all branches. However, in order to be a serious partner, we must have the right materials at our disposal.

We want to have guaranteed access to government analyses and also want to create, as in other countries of the world, our own trade union analytical-research center.

A. Miodowicz considered the basic issues to be the uncompromising preservation of the principles of democracy in the trade union movement, and the need for the speedy integration of the movement. The central union authorities should not weaken the role of the individual unions and federations. However, they should represent their interests to all outsiders. After all, no statute will decide what the trade union headquarters will be like, because it cannot. This is an issue that involves skill in obtaining and maintaining influence, and one has to work hard to achieve this.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS COASTAL TOWNS

LD211249 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 20 -- The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PDPA CC Mahmud Barialay visited today Polish coastal towns of Gdynia, Gdansk, and Sopot. Local party and administration authorities with alternate member of the CC Political Bureau, First Secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger welcomed Afghan guests. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the defender of the Polish coast in Westerplatte.

Next, the guests visited Gdansk including the Lenin Shipyard. During the meeting with the crew of the shipyard the head of the delegation Mahmud Barialay described the struggle of the Afghan nation for national and social liberation, and pointed to Afghanistan's achievements in the field of defending the revolution, independence and sovereignty of the country in the face of hostile attempts by [word indistinct].

At the meeting dockyard workers adopted a resolution in solidarity with the Afghan nation and (?expressing their) support for its just aim to create an independent, sovereign, (?socialist) state. Afghan guest also [words indistinct] of Gdynia and the Navy port. Aboard a museum ship Blyskawica (Lightning) the delegation met with the command of the Polish Navy.

LETTER SENT TO PREPARE FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD212204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In accordance with the law, the election to local self-management bodies will be held on 17 December. In this connection, the head of the State Council Chancellery and the minister of administration and local economy have issued a letter defining the duties of local bodies of the state administration in preparing for the election.

The letter was addressed to chairmen of the voivodship people's councils, voivodas, and mayors. According to the letter, in all units of administration, teams are to be appointed which will supervise organization and technical matters during preparations and during the election itself. Executive officers of towns and parishes, and employees of those offices, were obliged to participate in preelection meetings, give assistance in working out programs of activity, and secure suitable premises and means of transportation. The administration is also obligated to announce preelection meetings.

OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED FOR HOUSING IRREGULARITIES

LD221902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Information and complaints from the public concerning irregularities in the allocation of council dwellings at new communal buildings in Walbrzych have recently reached the central administration and voivodhsip party echelon.

In accordance with the rules, the dwellings should have been allocated to families in the most difficult conditions. At the initiative of the voivodship party committee, the voivodship prosecutor's office has examined the groups of these accusations. An independent investigation was carried out by a commission appointed by the minister of administration and local economy. Representatives from the central and voivodship party committess took part in the commission's work. After stating that the rules for the allocation of council dwellings had been broken, a decision concerning the punishment of those guilty was made.

Walbrzych Mayor (Jerzy Listwan) and Deputy Mayor Jerzy Kobierski were recalled from their posts. (Stanislaw Hajtman), head of the housing department in the Walbrzych office, and (Brosnislaw Lesiak), director of the Walbrzych Voivodship Department of housing and Local Economy, were also recalled.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers admonished Walbrzych Voivoda Wladyslaw Piotrowski, severely reprimanded Deputy Voivoda (Marian Golenia), and reprimanded Deputy Voivoda (Jan Laganowski). The Walbrzych voivoda reprimanded Ryszard Gorczynski, deputy director of the voivodship's Department of Housing and Local Economy.

Regarding those party members who were directly involved, the voivodship commission of party control applied severe statutory sanctions, including expulsion from the party. Similar actions were taken by the authorities of the other parties.

The minister of administration and local economy instructed the Walbrzych voivoda to appoint a special commission, with the participation of representatives from the ministry and self-management and trade union bodies, to verify decisions concerning the allocation of dwellings in communal buildings on Blankowa Street in Walbrzych.

EDUCATION MINISTER, STUDENTS SPEAK AT CONFERENCE

LD212327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The tasks of the student organization in the academic year which is about to commence and preparations to the forthcoming congress of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP] represent the main subjects of the National Conference of ZSP members which opened in Warsaw yesterday.

Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology, criticized some academic workers whose attitude shows that they take no note of the two fundamental principles of higher education, namely the state nature of the establishment and the socialist character of the state.

The students, on the other hand, pointed out the ambiguous role of student self-management bodies which in many cases are composed of people who do not represent their milieu and have a downright hostile attitude toward our reality.

OFFICIAL ON POST-1980 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE'

AU211016 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Sep 84 p 2

["Excerpt" from the report on the question-and-answer meeting between Professor Wieslaw Skrzydlo, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Lublin students, published by SZTANDAR LUDU of 31 Aug-2 Sep 1984; questioner not identified]

[Text] Question: Was there a crisis of confidence in the socialist countries vis-a-vis our party and government, following the August 1980 events?

[Skrzydlo] It is not surprising that the leaderships of the countries allied with us viewed the events in our country with anxiety. We had our own share of this in Lublin Voivodship when the greatly developed border exchanges with the USSR were reduced to a large extent, although they were never entirely abandoned. Since 1983 we have gradually been returning to the 1979 level of exchanges. It is natural that our policy vis-a-vis the Catholic Church or private farming may give rise to criticism, because it is viewed from different positions and on the strength of different experience. This affects the intensity of confidence. However, our allies agree and accept that policy in practice, realizing that we know best how to solve our own problems under our own conditions.

PILICHOWSKI CRITICIZES FRG'S NAZI PROSECUTIONS

LD222129 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Of more than 89,000 people suspected by the West German Prosecutor's Office of direct or indirect participation in the crimes of the Nazi regime, only 6,469 court verdicts, which are not subject to appeal, were passed. Investigations in the remaining cases were concluded without verdicts on guilt or penalty. This juxtaposition alone gives rise to serious doubt to the consistency of the prosecution and punishment of Nazi criminals by the West German jurisdiction. This was stated by Professor Czeslaw Pilichowski, director of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, at a Duisburg seminar on the Polish and West German assessment of the prosecution of Nazi criminals. prof Pilichowski deemed it impermissible that the crimes are examined by the West German jurisdiction as ordinary crimes, and not as crimes of special significance and nature. Recalling how during the Nazi occupation there was not a single day free of murders, deportations to concentration camps, or executions, Czeslaw Pilichowski said that Poles would continually remember those days and consistently investigate those crimes. Prof Pilichowski said we are guided here not by the desire to be vindictive but by concern about the present and future generations, which we want to protect from the dangers of fascism.

During his stay in the FRG, Prof Pilichowski took part in the 10th International Archivists' Congress in Bonn, at which he demanded access to all materials and documents concerning Nazi policy and crimes.

REPORTAGE ON NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT

Ceausescu Meets Adigun

AU211857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- On Friday, September 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Michael Sunday Adigun, federal minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chairman for his country of the joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Nigeria were highlighted and the wish was expressed to further expand and strengthen those links in various fields of activity. In that context, the conviction was underscored that the proceedings of the joint commission would give a new impact to Romanian-Nigerian collaboration.

Protocol Signed

AU211958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- The proceedings of the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on September 21. At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairmen, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, and respectively Michael Sunday Adigun, federal minister of national planning of Nigeria, signed the protocol of the session which provides for the further development of trade and of economic collaboration between the two countries on mutually advantageous bases, in various fields of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE FINANCE MINISTER

AU201901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- On Thursday, September 20 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Executive Bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union's central leadership, minister of finance and economic planning of Sudan, chairman for Sudan of the Joint Political Commission, and of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, whose proceedings were held in Bucharest, as well as Gen. Yusuf Hassan al-Hajj, minister of state at the Ministry of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

The Sudanese minister of finance and economic planning showed that he had been entrusted the pleasant mission to convey President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship on behalf of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri be conveyed a warm friendly salute, as well as wishes of welfare for the Sudanese people. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between Romania and Sudan in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level, which laid durable foundations and confer further dimension on these fine relations.

The necessity was underscored of ensuring, through concerted efforts, the implementation of all the collaboration targets envisaged, the expansion of mutually profitable cooperation, according to the two countries and peoples' interests of progress and free development, of independence. President Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the activity carried out during the proceedings of the joint Romanian-Sudanese commissions for identifying new domains of collaboration and further possibilities to consolidate the fine relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

The interview was attended by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman for Romania of the joint Political Commission and of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. Present were also Gheorghe Airinei, Romania's ambassador in Khartoum and Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, ambassdor of Sudan in Bucharest.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER ARRIVES

AU221916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/09/1984 -- Bernard Weatherhill, speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain, arrived in Bucharest on September 22 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian parliament. Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

ENACHE, OTHERS MEET HUNGARIAN MINISTER KAPOLYI

AU221530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/09/1984 -- When Marin Enache, deputy prime minister of Romania, received the Hungarian minister of industry, Laszlo Kapolyi, the fine relations of collaboration between the two countries in various industrial sectors were highlighted and the joint wish was expressed to identify new modalities of further expanding and deepening bilateral economic collaboration in areas of mutual interest. The Hungarian minister also conducted talks with Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Alexandru Necula, minister of machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics, and Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO LOSONCZI ON BIRTHDAY

AU201353 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

On behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your 65th birthday. I express my conviction that the relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between our peoples and countries will further develop in our mutual interest and for the general cause of socialism and peace. I wish you health and much success in your activity devoted to the prosperity and happiness of the Hungarian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DIZDAREVIC LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD221157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for New York at noon today. The delegation will take part in the work of this year's UN General Assembly session.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and members of the delegation were seen off by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The delegation also includes Zivojin Jazic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs and chief of the Office for International Organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and others.

Khalil Isa Uthman, UN Development Programme representative in Yugoslavia, and Nobuaki Oda, chief of the UN Information Center in the SFRY, were also at the airport to see off the delegation.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

AU201423 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Comrade Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the PRC, who led her country's delegation at the regular session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, left our country yesterday. The guest from China was seen off from Surcin airport by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Dimitrije Tasic, member of the FEC, Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC, and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH CONTRADORA REPRESENTATIVES

LD212235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic said here today that Yugoslavia supports all efforts to resolve the problems and crises in Central America on the basis of the full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference. He said this in a meeting with the ambassadors of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, as representatives of the Contadora Group. He told them that Yugoslavia supports the group's efforts to solve the crisis in accordance with these principles and that Yugoslavia will continue to extend this support, especially as part of the activities at this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The ambassadors handed Dizdarevic a joint statement by the Contadora Group foreign ministers and representatives of the five Central American countries, as well as a Contadora foreign ministerial statement for the five Central American countries. The statements were adopted at the last ministerial meeting of the two groups of countries in Panama on September 7.

NEIGHBORS 'MANIPULATE' NATIONAL MINORITIES

LD220757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Maribor, Sept 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is striving all the time to strengthen international ties and relations, especially cooperation with neighbouring states, Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) President Marjan Rozic said at a rally in Maribor, Slovenia, today.

Rozic pointed out that such efforts on the part of Yugoslavia are being opposed by some circles in certain neighbouring countries. These forces are bent on manipulating the position of national minorities in order to harm inter-state relations, he added.

The latest in a series of such events is the attempt of the right-wing in Austria's southern province of Carinthia to close down schools which gave lectures in the Slovene language. "The Slovene minority is entitled to these schools under the treaty which gave Austria independence", Rozic observed.

Noting that similar manifestations are in evidence in Italy as well, Rozic said that "we are convinced that progressive forces in Austria and Italy will show enough determination to oppose such attempts and thus enhance the reputation of their countries."

BORDER MEETING CANCELED AFTER BULGARIAN DEMANDS

LD231553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Kriva Palanka, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- The border meeting of the population of the Bulgarian town of Kyustendil and that of the Yugoslav town of Kriva Palanka, which was to have been held in Kriva Palanka, did not take place because of the unacceptable and incomprehensible stance taken by the representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The representatives of Kyustendil made the meeting conditional on the closing of the exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia [ASNOM] and the withdrawal of a number of books by Macedonian publicists and sociopolitical workers.

The demands by the Bulgarian representatives were completely rejected by the Yugoslav commission for border meetings. The commission again pointed out the fact that this exhibition marks the most brilliant anniversary of the Macedonian people's struggle for social and national freedom, which extended over a period of many years -- the anniversary of the first ASNOM meeting. The Kyustendil representatives stubbornly persisted in their demands and brought pressure to bear on the exhibitors to remove the panel depicting the Bulgarian Army of occupation in Madeconia during World War II from 1941 to 1944 from the exhibition.

This action by the representatives of Kyustendil is obviously outside the framework of the protocol on holding border meetings signed between the SFRY and Bulgaria, as well as the Yugoslav-Bulgarian interstate agreement on border meetings. In addition, this kind of conduct by the representatives of Kyustendil is not in keeping with the spirit of the border meetings held both in the past and this year between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which undoubtedly contributed to enhancing the ties between the peoples of the two neighboring countries.

SALARIES, BENEFITS OF LCY CC OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD231659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 23 (TANJUG) -- The average personal income of the members of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee (CC) in the first six months this year was 75,000 dinars (one U.S. dollar is worth about 182 Yugoslav dinars), or something less than our average monthly earnings in Yugoslavia [as received].

Yugoslavia's highest political officials enjoy no benefits and those living in Belgrade, while their family lives elsewhere, are entitled at the most to a two-room flat for which rent is something like 6,000 dinars a month. When they travel to see their family, they pay their travel expenses by themselves. The members of the LCY Presidency are entitled to use an official car, but their drives are limited and are decreasing this year with the growing of petrol prices.

The lower officials (executive secretaries and chairmen of the LCY CC commissions) receive personal incomes ranging between 55,000 and 64,348 dinars a month.

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS, MEETS LEADERS

Cunhal Welcomed by Sukrija

LD201748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG) -- General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal arrived today, Thursday, in Belgrade at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency. Cunhal was welcomed at the Belgrade airport by LCY Central Committee Presidency President Ali Sukrija.

Meets Vlajkovic

LD220802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 21 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of Yugoslavia's State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic today received Secretary-General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, who is currently visiting Yugoslovia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency.

Vlajkovic and Cunhal expressed satisfaction with the development of good relations between the two countries and the wish for their further promotion. They also discussed a number of current international political and economic issues.

Talks With Sukrija

LD221118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- The talks between Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, ended last night.

Taking part in the talks, on the Yugoslav side, were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on the Portuguese side Albano Nunes, member of the PCP Central Committee responsible for international relations, and Matilia Villaverde Cabral, member of the Central Committee. In a friendly atmosphere, a comprehensive exchange of information and views was conducted concerning all relevant issues and of the LCY's and PCP's domestic and foreign policy. The two sides also discussed their bilateral relations.

Speaking about domestic activity, Ali Sukrija said that the main feature of our present juncture is the struggle for the implementation of the Long-term Program of Economic Stabilization, stressing that further development of the system of socialist self-management and reliance on our own resources are the framework of the struggle conducted by Communists and all working people of our country to carry out this program.

The main objective of the intensive discussion conducted within the LC on the basis of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session is, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed, to enhance the LCY's ability to successfully carry out its leading role during the present stage of the development of socialist self-management.

Alvaro Cunhal made a point of stressing that the Portuguese Communists are fighting to protect the achievements of the April Revolution, and for democracy and national independence.

Both sides expressed their concern over further deterioration in the international situation and the increased threat to world peace, independence and security of people. Emphasis was placed on the significance of the struggle for peace, disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

In this context Ali Sukrija laid special emphasis on the significance of the policy of nonalignment and on the activity of our country in the Nonaligned Movement, which is directed toward strengthening the movement on the basis of its original principles. He pointed particularly toward the efforts made by the Nonaligned Movement to ensure peaceful and just solutions to most significant world problems of today, such as disarmament, elimination of hotbeds of crises and struggle for a new international economic system.

Ali Sukrija also stressed the importance of the principles of independence, equality, noninterference, mutual respect and responsibility that every party has to its working class and people, as indispensable factors of cooperation between all progressive parties and movements. Both sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of peoples for their national and social emancipation.

A positive assessment was made of the state of relations between the LCY and the PCP. Both sides expressed their willingness to promote mutual cooperation. Differences in views regarding certain issues should not be an obstacle to the development of mutual cooperation. It was stressed that the development of relations between the LCY and the PCP contributes to the promotion of the overall cooperation between the two countries and of the friendship of the people of Yugoslavia and Portugal. Alvaro Cunhal invited an LCY delegation to visit the PCP. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Cunhal left for Zagreb this morning. He was seen of at Belgrade airport by Ali Sukrija. While in Zagreb, the visitors from the PCP will have talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium. They will also visit several work organizations, Kumrovec, and cultural and historical monuments in Zagreb.

Holds Talks With Spiljak

LD222152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks this afternoon with Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee.

In a 1-hour talk, Milka Spiljak and his associates briefed the distinguished guest from Portugal on the activity of the 350,000 Croat Communists organized into 14,500 basic organizations of the Croat LC.

The secretary general of the PCP Central Committee was particularly interested in Croatia's socioeconomic development and Yugoslav experiences in the development of socialist self-management. In addition to Mika Spiljak, Jozo Petovic, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium; Dusko Dragun, executive secretary of the Croat LC Central Committee; and Pero Skrlin, president of the Presidium of the Zagreb LC City Conference, also took part in the talks.

Cunhal Departs 23 Sep

LD231653 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, September 23 (TANJUG) -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal Central Committee, left here today (Sunday) at the close of his four-day visit to Yugoslavia. Before leaving, the leader of Portugal's Communists visited the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School and President Tito's birth-house at the village of Kumrovec near here.

While in Yugoslavia, Cunhal was received by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Presidency Central Committee, Radovan Vlajkovic, a vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Croatia (LCC) Central Committee. At the ensuing talks both sides positively assessed the development of relations between the LCY and the Portuguese Communist Party and voiced readiness for promoting bilateral cooperation.

PLANINC EMPHASIZES UNITY IN PULA SPEECH

LD231718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Pula, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- The most progressive factors in a society are those which always succeed in expressing the true interests of the broadest strata of the working people and which encourage and mobilize them. This applies to our present juncture, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], said in Pula today at the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the 43d Istrian Division. Milka Planinc went on to stress that activities should be set in motion that will enable workers to influence all the vital decisions in our society because just playing lip service to self-management does not help much.

Expressing her pleasure at having the opportunity to share the joy of the Istrian people in celebrating and remembering those significant days of our past, Milka Planinc drew attention to the special attitude all our nations and nationalities have towards this part of our country, an attitude that came about in the time when the area was the battlefield where strategic interests of antipopular regimes and great powers clashed. In those days, the people of Istria succeeded in remaining firm and unwavering, believing in their own strength and in the fact that, sooner or later, they would be given an opportunity, together with all the other people of Yugoslavia, to realize their right to freedom.

Milka Planinc then spoke about the development of the uprising in the area. Under exceptionally difficult conditions, including separation from the mother country, the Istrians responded to the appeal by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and, by the time Italy capitualed, there were 1,200 volunteers from this area among the units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. As soon as Italy capitualted, the uprising ignited because the necessary basis had already been created. The struggle continued even during the German occupation, and, by the end of 1943 and the beginning of 1944, conditions had been created for the formation of larger units. The formation of the 43d Istrian Division with over 3,700 fighters was the greatest achievement and victory of the people of Istria during the war and yet another proof that they were prepared to implement the proclaimed decisions on unification at any sacrifice.

According to Milka Planinc, Istria was where Tito's message, "we do not want what belongs to others but no one will have what belongs to us," sent from Vis in 1944, acquired its real practical meaning. We had to prove that, when it came to relations between people, the message did not imply revanchism or sectarianism. The policy pursued by Tito and the LCY, who in those difficult times of trials and ordeals showed sagacity and found enough strength to look to the future, struck a responsive cord in Istria and found fertile ground for its implementation. Difficulties were encountered in the process, but progressive and democratic factors and everything that, as universal human achievement, had a future won in the end. Croats and Italians have proved, through their harmonious coexistence, that the slogan "Brotherhood-Fratellanza" [Fratellanza -- Italian for brotherhood] created during the joint struggle against the forces of fascism, is still valid and confirms its historical value in the process of building of our socialist, self-managing society.

You have proved before and are still proving that differences between people stemming from them being of different nationalities are not an obstacle to unity and togetherness if they share the same goals and interests intheir struggle for progress, Milka Planinc said. It is noticeable, here in Istria, that particular attention is being paid to and responsibility felt for creating a climate and conditions in which members of a nationality can think of themselves as being equal and not as being a minority. This is our great practical contribution to the implementation and further development of Tito's and the LCY's policy on nationalities in Socialist Yugoslavia.

The slogan "Brotherhood and Unity" of all nations and nationalities has become deeply rooted in this area since it stems from the very essence of the people here. Chauvinism and other forms of nationalist poison have never found fertile ground here. Continue to cherish brotherhood and unity dearly, as it is a guarantee for the peaceful and stable future of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc emphasized, adding that since its formation our country has been building bridges of friendship and cooperation and that our border with Italy has been turned into a stable border of peace and comprehensive cooperation. The mixed population that lives in the area is no obstacle to cooperation betwen the two countries, which has already reached a high level of development and is offering new possibilities.

Milka Planinc then went on to speak about the complex and unfavorable political situation in the world and its effects on economic relations. Shocks and adversity caused by the crisis have not bypassed Yugoslavia either. All this, coupled with our slow response to changing conditions, has made our shortcomings appear more clearly. These shortcomings are gradually being surmounted as a result of the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. However, the president of the FEC said, it would be dangerous to think that the consolidation of the initial positive trends in production and exports is sufficient alone to open up prospects for our successful development on a long-term basis.

The most important thing at present is to ensure that economic laws are applied in our economic activity, that consumption is reduced within realistic targets, and that the obstacles to the development of self-management are removed. The second stage then follows, including a more rapid development of our economic and social system so that it can sustain the changes in the economic structure, the use of new technology, and the development of science. These are complex tasks, Planinc stressed, and, taking into consideration the extent of the disruption, they cannot be expected to be carried out all at once.

The most difficult task of all is how to reduce production costs and the overall social overhead expenses targets so that they correspond to the present and possible potentials of production. This means that relations at all levels, from the basic organization of associated labor, work, and complex organizations and banks to sociopolitical organizations, and from communities and republics to the federation, must be organized in accordance with economic criteria and the realistic evaluation of the whole reproductive process. All this, put together, represents the main cause of such a high inflation rate in our country.

We must also take into account the realistic limits of social tolerance of the broadest strata and the real potentials of the process of great realignment which we shall have to undertake in our economic activity. It is, however, essential to realize that, by wavering and postponing things, we cannot avoid the necessary changes; it will only make our troubles more serious. We must rid ourselves of all deficits and negative balance of payments, and this will be made easier only if the economy gets its wind back and is stimulated to increase production and income and if its nonproductive sectors and other types of activity realign themselves more rapidly for a more rational and efficient discharge of their duties.

Speaking about the changes which have occurred in our economy last year and also this year, Milka Planinc warned of attempts to retain the old method of thinking and behavior, and to evade stricter criteria imposed by the long-term program. She went on to point out the pressure upon the FEC and other organs in the federation, the republics, and the provinces, to complete the work on changes in our economic system designed to eliminate loopholes which some are still trying to use.

She referred to the consolidation of the economic situation at all levels, from the basic organizations of associated labor up to the federation; to coordination of credit and monetary policy with the principles of the stabilization program; and to overcoming inflation as the most complex issues that should be resolved. This means further tightening of economic criteria so that pressure can be exerted in order to bring about a more rational pooling and circulation of reserves and cash assets. Enough damage has been done in this sphere by group-property restrictions imposed by organizations of associated labor, work organizations and territorial banks. No economy could sustain such a state of affairs without negative results, Planinc stressed.

She went on to emphasize that economic trends in recent years have convinced everyboby that inflation cannot be curbed through administrative measures and that only market parameters could indicate the correct production program. Inflation cannot be defeated so soon primarily because all the unjustifiable burdens hampering production that have not yet been removed. However, the FEC is convinced that the measures already taken and the additional ones -- which should have an impact on the normalization of the financial situation in the economy, together with price liberalization -- will contribute to stabilizing and reviving production.

Milka Planinc stressed the need for changes in the tax system so that the burden of the stabilization program could be more evenly distributed. She went on to stress that other more complex and serious changes, which are being worked on, are to follow. However, time should not be wasted waiting for instructions from "above"; other subjects in our society should perform those duties imposed upon them by the long-term stabilization program. Planinc also spoke about economic copperation with other countries, efforts to consolidate our debts and to create conditions necessary for the planning of economic activity on a long-term basis. On the assumption that we persevere in implementing the stabilization program. By 1990 it will be possible to trim the share of foreign currency income used to repay debts down to 25 percent, which is considered a normal economic situation. This share now amounts to 46 percent of foreign currency income, which means that without rescheduling the principal of our debts it will be impossible to continue with normal production.

This will have to be done right up to 1987 although it seems certain that as early as next year we can reduce the volume as well as the absolute amount of rescheduled debt. She made special reference to the importance of cooperation with developing countries, as well as with the East European coummunity, Western countries, and the PRC. She went on to say that the general situation in our country and in the world confirms the well-known truth that we must solve our difficulties and problems only by relying on our own resources. The second part of the truth is that if we know what we want and if we are united in pursuing that goal, then we shall succeed regardless of difficulties.

Speaking about the tasks devolving upon the FEC and all those involved in working out and adopting decisions, Milka Planinc said that these tasks are "not at all easy" in view of the "difficult material situation we are in and the general social conditions." We are quite aware of our responsibility and our unenviable position since, objectively speaking, we are being criticized for many things that we are responsible for, but also for all sorts of things that have nothing to do with us. It is true that besides our normal regular work on current issues we are also involved intensively in preparing solutions for the most complex and difficult problems. It is also true that we are encountering more difficulties than we expected.

Under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, Milka Planinc said, concluding her speech, the people of Yugoslavia wrote into their Constitution that nobody has the right to sign the capitulation of the country. Today our country has not been attacked or directly threatened in the sense of a threat of war; but we have numerous reasons to remind ourselves of that article in our Constitution, in connection with our economic situation n and yet another decisive stage in the further development of self-management and recall that we have no right to and must not capitulate in the face of difficulties.

We must not succumb to difficulties, primarily because of our ourselves and because of the responsibility we have to our people, particularly to future generations. Our successes in implementing the stabilization program will bring about more understanding and respect for our country by other people in the world and will further strengthen our country's reputation in the world.

A strong and stable Tito's Yugoslavia, the independent, -- nonaligned, socialist and self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities is what the world needs. This is said openly by both our numerous friends and sympathizers worldwide and by many rational and responsible people who objectively appreciate the role of nonalignment and of Yugoslavia.

POZDERAC DISCUSSES UNITY, RESPONSIBILITY IN LCY

AU231900 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 23 September in its "Sunday at 1"" program carries a 14-minute recorded interview given by Hamdija Pozdrac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and until May 1984 president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, to Cedomir Vuckovic; place and date of the interview are not given.

Asked by Vuckovic about the danger of federalization in the LCY, Pozderac says: "First of all I would say that the LCY has been facing a relatively clear problem for a long time -- how to enhance the class unity of the vanguard and at the same time resolutely resist two tendencies: a return to the centralist unitarian or, better, supranational type or oranization; and how to develop the national independence of the republican and provincial LCs and energetically resist the tendency of federalization.

"Speaking about this first tendency, the centralist unitarian one, I have the feeling that a difference must be drawn between the class democratic substance of unity and the bureaucratic centralist or unitarian substance of unity in the LC." Pozderec thinks that matters get mixed up here. "We need more class togetherness and socialist Yugoslav spirit, but this struggle for more class togetherness and more Yugoslav unity does not mean to strive for a unitarian view of the LC."

Pozderac believes that "precisely lately we have lacked this togetherness; we lack this Socialist Yugoslav spirit in solving many problems of contemporary Yugoslav society, and when it is a matter of current problems, particularly when it is a matter of those problems which have far-reaching effects in the implementation of socialist revolution, when it is a matter of national problems, when it is a matter of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, when it is a matter of the most acute problems in the very LC, when it is a matter of relations, a matter of the unity of the LC, when it is a matter of democratic centralism, when it is a matter of this tendency of unitarianism or federalization in the LC."

"However, when it is a matter of this second tendency, the federalization of relations within the LC, a difference must be drawn between what strengthens and enhances the independence of the republican and provincial LCs, and what attempts to make them independent from the unified LCY. I must again say that the necessary differences are not made in this respect, either, and every attempt by the provincial and republican LCs at working and acting more independently is characterized as tending to separation [separalizacija], as federalization, and as an attempt to gain independence vis-a-vis the Yugoslav leadership and the LCY unity.

"It is certain that more class and national content in developing the independence of the republican and provincial LCs does not mean a striving for a federal coalition of the republican and provincial LC organizations. However, I am deeply convinced that a priori equating the unity of the LC with the supranational unitarianism, or equating the independence of the republican and provincial with federalism is unacceptable and untenable."

Pozderac says there is no dilemma between autonomy or unity. "The socialist self-managing relations in our federal community are suited by an organization of the LCY that contains a dialectical unity of the parts and the whole in the sense of mutual individuality and independence of the republican and provincial LC's within the unity of the LCY."

Pozderac explains that the decentralization of the state has led to the strengthening of republican and provincial statisms. "However, this tendency of strengthening the bureaucratic-technocratic-statist forces within the republics and provinces does not mean at all that unitarian tendencies at the level of the federal state have weakened. It would be a great delusion to think that one statism strengthens when the other weakens. Statism as a tendency is strengthening at both the level of the republics and provinces, and at the level of the federal state: We even have a strengthening of these tendencies in the communes, in regions, and associated labor organizations, from the basic organizations of associated labor up to composite organizations."

Asked why it was necessary in the draft conclusions to dwell on unity, Pozderac says that "the unity of the LCY for a unified policy is nothing but a transformed responsibility of the LC of the republics and provinces to the level of the whole Yugoslav Communist movement."

In reply to another question, Pozderac agrees that "unity in the political leadership is a condition for unity in the whole LCY and in society," as an unnamed official said. "However, one has the feeling that in the minds of many Communists, even in the most responsible positions, the opinion exists that only if you up there in the leaderships were united, if you in the forums, especially the highest forums were united, there would be no problems in our society. I think that such a belief is untenable."

He brushes aside an interruption by Vuckovic: "Yes, the aim of this discussion is to achieve maximum unity from the basic LC organizations, from the basic cells of society -- the local community, the associated labor organization, the commune -- and through the unity of the LC in the republics and provinces up to the unity of the LCY." The last question concerns criticism, and Pozderac stresses that a distinction should be made between carping and proper criticism which aims at advancing socialism on the basis of self-management.

OPEN DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CONCLUSIONS NEEDED

AU201700 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 84 p 4

[Krste Bijelic article: "It Seems Something Is Not Clear"]

[Excerpts] Everything seemed clear when after its 13th session the LCY Central Committee submitted the draft conclusions to the party rank and file and requested:

that they thoroughly, seriously, with arguments, and without glossing over discuss the situation in their own communities and that, not keeping to discussions only, they take a step forward to a differentiation and to settling accounts with the negative occurrences noticed;

that they in the same thorough, serious way, and with arguments, discuss the overall situation and relations in society, especially in the LC, paying particular attention to the occurrences of disunity, federalization, opportunism, forming of groups, and careerism -- in a word, everything that weakens the ability for action of the party and that corrodes the basic principle on which relations within the party should be based, the principle of democratic centralism;

Aktivists and "Aktivists"

Finally, on the basis of all this, they offer and propose not only improvements to the draft conclusions but also some solutions for the way out of the stagnant situation in which society and the LC now are.

Everything appeared clear, and yet, at least at the beginning of the discussion, it seems that it was not all that clear. Although many responsible people, particularly from higher political leadership, made themselves heard and advocated a completely open and critical, which means communist, exchange of views on the current situation in society and the LC, some "masters" appeared here and there, as on many occasions before, who know how to confuse the situation and to "spice" the atmosphere with unnecessary warnings. Time will tell whether this is only a matter of their mentality or a matter of a peculiar strategy typical for petty politicking arising from quite recognizable motives (say, the preservation of their own position, which is to say a fear of a possible "naming" of specific people for specific errors or incapabilities). It only remains for us to note that not every discussion of the draft conclusions began in a climate which the Central Committee initiated and desired, expressing full confidence -- this ought to be particularly emphasized -- in their own rank and file.

Carefully examining the beginning of the discussions, one can easily notice that in our press, on radio, and on television there were more reports on how various aktivists and "aktivists," aktivs and "aktivs" spread out in the field in order to explain how one should (not) discuss, than there were reports on the discussions themselves....

One must simply ask: What sort of a party rank and file is this if it has to be warned and instructed so much? So we come to another key question, which is perhaps premature, since the discussions have only just started, but one we believe deserves attention: Will we once again reach a stalemate with the help of these "true believers" who know everything and to whom everything is clear (we firmly believe that), so that this general party discussion, a peculiar challenge of the time in which we live, will be transformed -- with some honorable exceptions -- into a pure formalistic routine and a dragee [u cistu protokolariju i otaljavanje posla]? Of course, regardless of all this, a definitive text of the conclusions will be drafted, which may even be very good and may be adopted by acclamation at the Central Committee session, but will these conclusions lead to the desired changes unless the party masses are included in their formulation in a truly creative manner, or will they experience the fate of being merely an interesting story, far removed from life?

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ADOPTS ARMY FINANCE BILL

LD201511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense adopted at today's session the bill on the funds and financing of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. In addition to establishing the method of financing the YPA, this legislative document also deals in more detail with matters relating to the allocation and use of apartments in the YPA's housing pool, with the dealings of the federal directorate for trading and reserves of special-purpose manufactures, as well as with a number of matters relating to construction of military installations of particular importance for the country's defense.

The committee delegates received a written answer to a delegate's question about recruits who are unable to start serving their military service in the YPA on time. The reply states that until there are new solutions, the method used to resolve this issue between 1980 and 1984 will be applied. This means that referral of supernumerary recruits to YPA units will be resolved by referring them successively to serve their military service, depending on the formational requirement of the YPA.

Representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense stressed that this problem will be resolved before the end of 1987. The rule remains in force whereby recruits of older age groups and those who have returned from abroad to serve their military service have priority for starting military service, whereas recruits of the regular class who have registered for admission to a faculty or another higher education establishment are sent to serve their military service according to the year they registered, that is in August of the year they registered for faculty or college.

NOVI SAD ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES LOCAL COLLECTIVE

LD212308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Summary] Novi Sad, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- The session of the Novi Sad Municipal Assembly Executive Council sheds more light on the state of relations at the Jugoalat factory in Novi Sad, where the workers' council recently reappointed its director, Djordje Scepancevic, as chairman of the management board without the agreement of the cadre commission of Podunavlje Municipality. The analysis compiled by the Podunavlje working group, the regional chamber of economy, and the executive council of the city points out that the Jugoalat's excellent results which the factory's managers had boasted about a press conference a few days ago, are not as good when compared with results achieved by other collectives that have been producing tools in the past decade, particularly in the past medium-term period. Leading officials in Jugoalat do not agree with this assessment. The factory director is particularly opposed to it because his ambitions are to remain in this post for yet another mandate although he has headed the factory for 12 years already.

The question which arises is: Are the 1,800 workers of Jugoalat deluding themselves, or is there some kind of smugness in the collective, and how could it have happened that the workers' council unanimously adopted the decision on the appointment of the director, a decision which violates the Law on Associated Labor?

The Jugoalat realizes good financial results: Its coffers are full and the personal incomes, averaging 29,000 dinars per month, are above the Novi Sad average. Jugoalat is, however, not keeping pace with development when compared with other similar collectives. In 1976, Jugoalat occupied the 12th place in tool production in Yugoslavia; only 4 years later it fell back to 16th place. In 1981, Jugoalat production, compared with 1980 fell by 17 percent, and in 1982 by yet another 4.7 percent. In the first 6 months of this year, not even the volume of 1980 production has been achieved. The increased receipts and income are thus the result, above all, of increased prices and favorable market conditions, it was noted today. The assessment was also made that for years Jugoalat management organs have made use of the attractive market opportunities and well-paid individual orders to achieve high earnings, instead of pursuing a sound long-term development policy.